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House Vote Overrides $7,000,000 Pension Veto; Wasp Accepted by Navy

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 25, 1940

In Washington: $200,000,000 Plane Order

The House voted today to override President Roosevelt's veto of a bill to grant an estimated $7,000,000 to some 15,000 officers and men who were held in Philippine Islands service after the Spanish American War ended. The roll call vote on overriding the veto was announced by Acting Speaker Rayburn as 274 for and 82 against.

The Allied Purchasing Mission announced here today contracts for $200,000,000 worth of American airplanes and engines had been made within the last two weeks. Arthur B. Purvis, British, and Rene Pleven, French representative of the Mission, said contracts included large quantities of Bell pursuit planes, Curtiss pursuit planes, Douglas bombers, and Allison, Wright, and Pratt-Whitney motors. Mr. Purvis added that the United States had released for Allied purchase all of the late-type military aircraft which the Allies had sought permission to buy.

The House Naval Committee approved legislation authorizing modernization of the battleships New York, Texas, and Arkansas by increasing the range of their big guns by 10,000 yards. The cost would be $5,725,000.

Plans to protect United States ports against submarine attack by spreading great nets across harbor entrances the moment war threatened were disclosed by a Navy Department official. Nets necessary for principal harbors will cost an estimated $22,000,000.

The House Agriculture Committee voted 13 to 10 to call in Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to discuss an accusation that the Agriculture Department had violated the law by "lobbying" for the Jones-Wheeler Farm Credit bill. The law forbids department heads from sending out information unless directly requested to do so by farmers. Another statute forbids lobbying by Government departments.

The National Real Estate Tax Conference was told that local real estate taxes take an estimated $4,500,000,000 of the $7,000,000,000 gross annual income derived from privately owned real estate in the United States. This summary was presented by former Gov. Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio.

Maryland and Puerto Rico received the only increases in Work Projects Administration quota allotments for May. Quotas of all other states and territories were cut or remained unchanged. The national work authorization was cut to 1,920,000, a drop of 200,930 below April.

Aircraft Carrier Wasp Joins the Navy

The United States Navy added a $21,000,000 aircraft carrier to its growing fleet today when the 739-foot carrier Wasp was formally accepted from its builders, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of Quincy, Mass., and immediately placed in commission. Ceremonies took place aboard the vessel at the Army Base pier in South Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

122 Indicted in Five-State Liquor Ring

NEW YORK (AP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted 122 individuals, 116 of whom have been rounded up by Treasury agents, on charges of operating a five-state illicit liquor ring and defrauding the Government of $1,600,000 in taxes during the last 10 months. Treasury spokesmen said this is the largest Federal indictment ever returned in any Federal court.

More and Faster Boston-New York Trains

Faster and more frequent train service between Boston and New York—described by New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad officials as the "greatest improvement in a single timetable in the history of the company"—was announced today. The new schedule, providing trains from Boston "every hour on the hour," will be inaugurated April 28. [Details: Page 9.]

Kuusinen Honored in New Finnish Republic

MOSCOW (AP)—Otto Kuusinen, who organized the Finnish "People's Government" last December and was its Chairman, has been elected to the Presidium of the First Communist Party Congress in the newly formed Karelian-Finnish Republic, Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, said today.

I. R. A. Sought as Bomb Shakes Dublin Castle

DUBLIN (AP)—A heavy blast attributed by police to a time bomb planted by the outlawed Irish Republican Army in the Dublin Castle headquarters of the Government's special detective branch today injured five detectives and shattered priceless stained-glass windows of the Chapel Royal. After the blast troops mounted guard at the approaches to the Castle and soldiers on bridges and roads leading from Dublin questioned all motorists.

Pierlot Cabinet Resigns in Belgium

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet of Premier Hubert Pierlot resigned today after the Liberals, who helped form it, failed to support the Government. The issue, purely domestic, concerned a proposal to add Flemish and Walloon assistants to the chief education executive which the Liberal Party regarded as leading to separation of the two parts of the country.

War Summary: Haakon Bars Parley With Nazis

King Haakon of Norway, from his secret capital, announced that "there is no basis for negotiation" between Norway and Germany so long as German troops remain on Norwegian soil. At the same time he denied recognition to the puppet council, set up under German control in Oslo. [Details: Page 5.]

In Norway a rapid German advance northward from Oslo along the Swedish frontier has forced the Allies to withdraw from a position they had taken near Lillehammer, with the intention of forcing a way down to Oslo. Farther north, an Allied force that had landed at Namsos was engaged by the Germans at Steinkjer causing the Allies to withdraw a few miles to the north. German successes were attributed to heavy bombing from the air, the invariable preparation for attack by land.

German charges that the British had bombed an undefended Danish town, Heide, during a raid on Sylt were generally regarded as preluding similar action by German raiders. The British Air Force denied the bombing.

An eyewitness account of the German occupation of Trondheim on April 9 was supplied by the skipper of the Mormacsea, first ship to reach the United States from Scandinavian waters since war broke out there. The Mormacsea slipped out of the German-held port with $4,500,000 in Swedish-owned gold hidden in its hold. [Details: Page 4.]

On the Western Front French scouting planes were reported to have flown as far as Prague.

In the Netherlands a sweeping decree regulating Netherlands newspapers and all other publications was issued. The Netherlands (East) Indies, however, indicated no special defense measures were yet necessary in their area.

Sweden increased defense measures and projected the largest defense loan in the Nation's history. [Details: Page 6.]

Communists came under new scrutiny in Britain as the Government announced that necessary measures would be taken against any subversive elements. [Details: Page 5.]

All-Methodist Group Opposes Vatican Move

College of Bishops sees church-state leanings—Conference considers varying problems.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 25—Unalterable opposition to any establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the United States was voiced in the formal episcopal address read this morning by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York to the General Conference of the Methodist Church. This pronouncement comprising more than 50 closely printed pages contains the corporate judgment of the College of Bishops. Serving both the purpose of a keynote address before a political convention and the President's message at the opening of a Congressional session this well-considered document touches upon religiously related problems of national and international morality as well as those more intimately concerned with the extension of the denomination.

Totalitarianism, Communism, imperialism, racial bigotry, the liquor traffic, migrant workers, and the imperiled freedom of the pulpit were topics treated, although matters having to do with shifting theological standards, changes in pastoral methods, and trends in religious education came in for the most detailed consideration.

Appreciate Peace Interest

In voicing the danger felt in the President's appointment of an unofficial representative at the Vatican, the Bishops expressed "sincere appreciation of the oft-declared interest of the President of the United States on behalf of world peace—and especially his frequent emphasis upon the religious foundations of peace."

The report indicated readiness to "join with the Roman Catholic Church and with all other religious or secular organizations to promote world peace," but stated that "we do deplore and must firmly resist any union of church and state."

The Associated Press further reported the following paragraph from the middle of a dissertation by the Methodist Bishops of the possibility of Christian churches banding together:

"Of course there is no use of talking about union with a Roman Catholicism which today insists upon her infallibility as an authority even more strenuously than before the Reformation. This does not mean that the Roman Church has not immensely expanded and improved her idea of what Christian life is and involves since the Reformation.

"Totalitarian Authority"

"The Roman Church has, in spite of admitted abuses, always succeeded in developing in exceptional individuals high types of saintliness, but she does not yet abate one trace of her claim to totalitarian authority over all aspects of human life. Recent events reveal anew her purpose to press to the utmost even the most doubtful diplomatic advantages, especially in her relation to the United States."

Every item of the Bill of Rights the Bishops see violated in the totalitarian systems. "All alike are openly putting force above spirit in defiance of essential Christianity. All are using methods of falsehood and terrorization which the world has in a shame-faced way hitherto apologetically tolerated as alleged military necessity, but which it cannot fit into any genuinely human, not to say Christian, scheme of ethics," Bishop McConnell said. Communism, which the Bishops called "the most ambitious of these professedly idealistic policies" has, in their opinion, gone so far in contradiction to its own dogmas as to make it worthless as a guide to a new order.

New Outlook on War

Little headway against war can be made, felt the Bishops, by talking either of the costs or the horrors of war, nor can it be contended successfully that men go to war for selfish reasons. They attributed the existence of today's struggles to an unprecedented manifestation of nationalistic spirit.

The question of Christian unity seemed more pertinent to the Bishops in their pronouncement because of "our increasing realization of a subtle spirit of oneness which brings together in sympathy at least, all the forces today opposed to Christianity."

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New Prohibition Party Broadens Campaign Base

Roger Babson wanted as 1940 standard-bearer by revivified party with broader aims.

By Robert R. Mullen

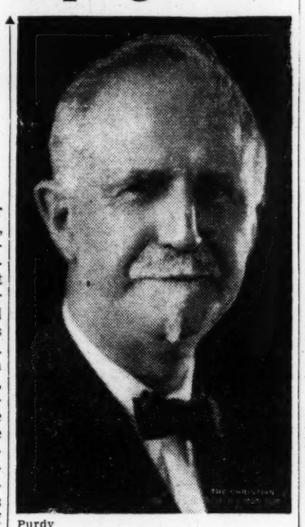
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Offering a broad program for moral and economic rehabilitation, an expanded, revivified New Prohibition Party will take an energetic part in the 1940 campaign, it was disclosed here today by Roger W. Babson, noted statistician and economist, who is being sought as the Party's presidential nominee.

On the eve of departing for a speaking tour in the Central West, a trip that will probably be climaxed by his acceptance of the presidential nomination at the Party's national convention in Chicago May 8, 9, and 10, Mr. Babson described his hopes for an effective movement having for its goal a much wider objective of moral awakening and character strengthening than was the case when the entire effort was focused on prohibition of liquor.

"Some would even like to change the name," Mr. Babson stated in an interview in his Wellesley Hills office this morning. "Some feel that a name suggesting this enlarged front would be helpful. But we find that to petition ourselves onto the ballot in certain States, and to secure the necessary num-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)



Purdy

Roger W. Babson

Economist and statistician, who may be the New Prohibition Party's presidential candidate.

War and Economic Situation Bring U. S. Citizenship Rush

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Steve Vasilakos, peanut peddler to Presidents, "the businessman closest to the White House," isn't the only one who's filing American citizenship these days.

"Steve" is the peanut vendor whose old-fashioned cart continues to block traffic on East Executive Avenue, between the White House and the Treasury, thanks to Mrs. Roosevelt's personal intervention with the police.

Though he came to this country from Greece in 1910, "Steve" is only now finishing the "apprenticeship" required of all new citizens.

War and unemployment have started a new wave of naturalization in the United States. Troubles abroad, fear of conscription, plus new WPA rules that only citizens shall be employed on Government work projects have all motivated the rush for citizenship.

In the large centers of population—New York, Chicago, and Boston—staffs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service have been enlarged to care for the increased number of citizenship applicants.

Labor Department figures show that the number of persons filing so-called "first papers"—declarations of intention—jumped from 74,990 in the last six months of 1938 to 87,318 in the same period in 1939. The number filing "second papers"—petitions for naturalization—increased from 91,355 to 112,907 and the number of aliens granted citizenship by the courts rose from 80,688 to 98,520.

Noting this trend, Daughters of the American Revolution, who are working with aliens at Ellis and Angel Islands and in Americanization schools, expressed anxiety at their annual congress here last week as to whether the rush for citizenship is not leading to abuses.

Loose interpretation of the requirement that the new citizen must be able to speak English, sign his petition in his own handwriting and be "attached" to the principle of the Constitution of the United States and "disposed" toward the "good order and happiness of this country," the D. A. R.'s complained, is leading to admission of aliens "scarcely able to read, write or speak English and with little undestanding of the laws of the land affecting them."

U.S. Watching War Attitude Of Japanese

Washington and London in trade position to exert pressure against aid to totalitarians.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Watchful eyes of the State Department, like those of the contending nations of Europe, are turned on the attitude of Japan in the midst of the battle at the other side of the world.

Relations between Soviet Russia and Japan have somewhat improved, it is pointed out here, and the European democracies are deeply concerned with any sign that Japan might throw in its lot with their opponents. Controlling the overwhelming proportion of Japan's foreign trade, the United States and Great Britain are, however, in an economic position to bring strong pressure which ultimately may prove a vital factor in deciding Japanese foreign policy. In these circumstances an increasing interest has been shown in diplomatic circles as to the policy which is being followed by the United States in the vital Pacific sphere.

In authoritative official quarters it was declared here today that the policy of the United States in the Far East, while running parallel to that of Great Britain in many instances, is wholly American; and that it is independent of, though it may support, the British interests there.

No Embargo on Ships

At the United States Maritime Commission it was denied today that it was maintaining either a direct or an indirect embargo on the shipment of goods to Soviet Russia through refusal to charter ships for Vladivostok. It was also asserted that the State Department had made no representations to it in behalf of such an embargo.

At the State Department, authoritative sources made plain that it is maintaining a "moral embargo" against the export of certain commodities to Russia as a result of the latter's bombing of Finnish civilians. However, reports that the aid of the Maritime Commission had been invoked were also denied.

So far as American trade with Russia goes, at the period of Far Eastern tension, the facts seem to be as follows, according to the Maritime Commission:

Not a single American ship has sought a charter for the Vladivostok route. Any decision on the application for such a charter will

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Intimate Message From the Country

'Grapes of Wrath' Joads and Their Prototypes Crowding Into the West Make a Social Problem Which No One State Can Solve

By the Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

[WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Congress has authorized a five-man investigation into the plight of the unemployed migrant in western United States as a prelude to the enactment of remedial legislation covering this social problem brought on by drought, depression, and mechanized farming.]

San Francisco, Calif.

The voices of a former President and a potential future President of the United States are being raised in behalf of the hundreds of thousands of migrant Americans who are today adrift on the Nation's western farm lands.

Though politically apart as far as the Republican presidential nomination is concerned, Herbert Hoover and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey are at one in urging that the whole country cooperate with California in coping with a human and economic problem for which no single State is responsible and which no one State can solve.

While not commenting on Mr. Hoover's specific proposal that migrant workers be established on three- to five-acre farms in settlements of small numbers spread throughout the Nation, Mr. Dewey in conferences and consultations in southern and northern California took the view that only national action could provide a genuine solution.

"Here you have many unfortunate refugees," Mr. Dewey said on different occasions, "men and women who are victims of natural calamities and of failure to restore opportunities for employment. California has received many thousands of the unemployed and indigent for whom adequate provision should have been available elsewhere. This is a national problem and its burden has been unfairly thrust upon the people of California."

Drawn from all over the Great Plains, from Texas to North Dakota, these migrant farmers still form a veritable river of human beings, searching for jobs which usually do not exist and seeking homes which they rarely find.

Just Missed Graphic Reminder

Traveling westward from Amarillo, Texas, we escaped by only a day one of the grim reminders of what has driven many Western farmers from their land, a dust storm which shortly before we reached Albuquerque blackened the air for some hours and then quickly blew itself out.

It is the combined pressures of drought, depression and farm mechanization which are keeping the stream of migrant workers flowing into all the States from Arizona to Washington—a stream which continues to gather its greatest force throughout the agricultural areas of California.

In New Mexico we motored for a distance along U. S. Highway 66, made famous as the trek of the Joads in John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" and 66 is still the path of a people in flight—refugees from dust and shrinking land and the thunder of tractors.

But the Joads who come from nearly every State in the Union, though predominantly from Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, and Washington, and may well number 400,000 farmers without farms, are only a part of the westward trek of America's agricultural workers.

Year after year from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 men, women, and children traverse the whole range of the countryside, following the crops and harvest from one section to another. This vast migration which usually returns to its base is different from the wanderings of the Joads who have been rooted up from the soil and temporarily at least lost their moorings.

Empty Words for Joads

The terms which politicians use to describe the farm problem do not touch the plight of the migrant farmers. Here the question of "parity prices" and "soil conservation payments" and "marketing agreements," however important to the basic economics of American agriculture, fail to convey in human terms the needs and necessities and deep desperation of this segment of farmless farmers and homeless citizens.

As Dr. Paul S. Taylor of the University of California points out in the latest Public Affairs Committee pamphlet on the migrant worker, the farm problem is also a problem of the relation of the people to the land, the most dramatic symptom of which is the constant insecurity of the Nation's mobile agricultural labor. The California Emergency Relief Administration reports that the average annual earnings of a migrant worker and family are $289.

"The disarranged human relationship to land," says Dr. Taylor, "finds no clearer expression than that by a displaced sharecropper, now a mobile seasonal laborer, as he was waiting to work on the plantations of Arkansas:

"'Now,' he reflected, 'we've got to till the land of a man we don't know.'"

The advance of mechanized farming in the cotton-fields of the South is adding new numbers to the migrant labor reserves, and its effects are being felt throughout the country. It is feeding still further the westward-flowing river of refugees, who in turn swell the roving labor all the way from Arizona to Washington. It is only by the present stop-gap efforts of Government relief that this tide for the time being is kept from growing vastly greater.

The migrant farm problem is today being seen more clearly as a national problem requiring national action to rebuild the living and working conditions by which this stream of human beings can come to rest and recreate for themselves and for their families a home life and a community life.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Nazi Blitzkrieg Gains in Norway; Planes Clear Path

Allied air forces in Norway hampered by lack of flying fields near troop areas.

Germans intensify drive to reach Trondheim and break encircling move by Allies.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—The British people are beginning to realize that the Allied forces are encountering heavy going in their efforts to dislodge the Germans from Norway. The result is a swing down of the press and public sentiment from the excessive optimism which prevailed earlier in the week.

The situation in Scandinavia, however, is gradually being seen in its true perspective. The two chief facts which emerge are:

1. That the Allied campaign in Norway—particularly the convoying and landing of troops and supplies—is progressing faster and with more success than the Germans had hoped and planned.

2. That lack of flying fields from which to counter German air warfare is gravely hampering operations of the Allied forces so that progress is by no means as great as the Allies had hoped.

Persistent and apparently reliable reports that the Germans are intensively preparing an expedition against Sweden should be read against a background of Germany's difficulties in getting sufficient reinforcements and supplies to their troops in the Norwegian key positions.

Naval Tests Limited

It is admitted here that the Germans are succeeding in getting a certain number of troop transports and supply ships across the Skagerrak and Kattegat into Oslo. It is even acknowledged that the naval engagements during the first week of fighting off the Norwegian coast, while successful on the whole from the British viewpoint, show that the German air force can make it uncomfortably hot for large naval units in the relatively limited waters between Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

It is furthermore not denied that the Germans are transporting a certain number of reinforcements and supplies to Trondheim and Bergen by air. But there is also plenty of evidence—such as the German appeal over the Oslo radio for more food—to show that these supplies and reinforcements are by no means adequate, particularly as regards heavier goods such as big guns.

It is undoubtedly for this reason that Germany is said to be contemplating an invasion of Sweden, which, it hopes, would solve the problem of communications.

Swedish Situation Weighed

But the Germans must know that the conquest of the largest, strongest, and richest Scandinavian State, which has a reasonably well-trained, well-equipped army of 500,000, would not be an easy matter. Informed circles here, therefore, are inclined to believe that Herr Hitler will only give the order for a move against Sweden if the position in Norway becomes desperate.

From the Allied viewpoint, a German attack on Sweden would have a dual aspect. It would raise new difficulties and serious problems, since geographically the situation of Sweden makes direct access to it almost impossible.

On the other hand, the inclusion of Sweden in the battle area would solve one of the gravest problems the Allies are up against in Norway. This is the lack of air bases.

It is now known that the German counterattack in the Trondheim area, which obliged British troops coming from the north to fall back, at least for the time, was effective largely because German airplanes were able to bomb and strafe British troops unhindered by any Allied air force.

It is true that the German planes seem to have been aided by German infantry forces landed from ships operating in Trondheimfjord.

Good Bases in Sweden

In fact it is not denied here that the Germans at the moment seem to have regained almost unchallenged naval supremacy within that fjord, although it is hoped to put an end to this situation shortly. But there is no doubt that this one-sided German activity, based on the air arm, is bothering the Allied expeditionary forces most.

If Sweden were to become belligerent, there are a number of Swedish air bases in Central and Northern Sweden which the Allies confidently feel that they could get possession of before the Germans reached them. The use of these would facilitate the task of the Allied forces, not only in Norway, but also in helping the Swedes to check any German invasion.

Question of 'Fifth Column' in Britain touches France: Page 5.

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt proclaimed today a state of war in existence between Germany and Norway, and the neutrality of the United States in the conflict.

Another proclamation barred submarines of the belligerents from American ports and territorial waters.

One result of the issuance of the proclamations and order was to apply the cash and carry plan to Norway, who now will be able to obtain war supplies in this country only by paying cash and transporting them in non-American vessels.

No mention was made of Denmark by White House officials and there were no indications whether similar proclamations would be issued in the case of that Nation.

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 25—The ability of the German command to move with a lightning rapidity that for the moment stuns their more deliberate opponents was again evidenced in today's moves.

Two mechanized German Divisions, in a sudden thrust along the railway up the Oesterdale Valley and parallel with the Swedish frontier, completely overwhelmed the Norwegian defenders and in one day advanced more than 60 miles from Koppang to Roeros.

This move brings the German column, which captured Elverum last week, nearly three fourths of the way from Oslo to Trondheim, their final goal.

Nazi Strategy

If they succeed in reaching Trondheim, they will break the Allies' encirclement of that port. They will control the Oslo-Trondheim railway and completely cut off the Allied-Norwegian forces in Central Norway from the Swedish frontier.

However, before then the Germans will have to contend with considerable British forces centered around the railway junction of Stoeren, 40 miles south from Trondheim, which are now reported moving southward to meet the Germans and who are expected to give battle near Roeros.

The failure of the British to move against the Germans in the Oesterdale Valley earlier is explained by the fact that the Allied command had concentrated attention on the operations against Trondheim, and believed that the Norwegian forces in Oesterdale Valley could hold the Germans without assistance.

Norwegian Defenses

This view seemed to be justified since the Norwegians held excellent defense positions along the narrow valley. But the unseasoned Norwegians proved no match for German strategy.

The Germans sent one man ahead on an armored motorcycle armed with a machine gun.

Instead of waiting till the main body of German forces came in sight, the Norwegians immediately opened fire, thereby revealing their positions.

A Norwegian troop train which was heading south from Roeros, with 160 men, to intercept the Germans, was spotted by German planes and subjected to heavy bombing that left only the engine standing on the tracks.

Yesterday morning Roeros was still a sleepy little mountain town where the war echoed only faintly. Then at midday news was suddenly received that the Germans were coming. The people began a hasty evacuation, but no cars were available. Frantic phone calls to the Swedish frontier failed to obtain any cars from there, whereupon those who wished to leave set out on foot and on skis.

Town Is Bombed

During the afternoon German planes bombed Roeros several times.

Farther west, in Gudbrandsdale, the other of the two main valleys leading northward from Oslo, the situation is uncertain. The Germans claim that they have reached Ringebu, 25 miles north from Lillehammer.

Apparently the Germans have made little progress along the Osen River, a tributary of the Glommen in their advance up the Valley towards Swedish frontier. Miles of felled trees along the road have forced them to abandon their mechanized units.

North of Trondheim where the Germans landed on the Inderoeu Peninsula and attacked the Allies in the flank, the town of Steinkjer is apparently back in Allied hands, but the German diversion was successful in holding up the Allied advance southward from Namsos.

In Trondheim itself the German command, hastily preparing

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Senate Takes Big Bite In Rivers-Harbors Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Congress continues to show every symptom of pre-election jockeying.

The Senate is busily engaged on a River and Harbors bill, which Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, its sponsor, carefully explains is not a "pork-barrel" bill.

Yesterday the Senate knocked $90,000,000 out of the $231,000,000 authorization not so much, as far as could be discerned, from any specific desire for economy per se, as because Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri said that with the particular items not removed President Roosevelt would veto the bill and gain public favor by the act.

It developed in debate that Mr. Roosevelt had conveyed word to the Senate Committee formulating the bill that he did not believe any river and harbor measure should be introduced at this session.

Besides Mr. Clark, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan issued a denunciation of an item in the measure, and was successful in having it eliminated.

Vandenberg Scores

Senator Vandenberg's protest brought a 56 to 17 vote against the $66,000,000 Tombigbee River (Alabama) Navigation Project. Republicans enthusiastically backed Senator Vandenberg's economy plea, only Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Minority Leader, smilingly voting for it.

But Republicans showed no similar enthusiasm in defeating the Umatilla Dam Project on the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington which went down 33 to 35, and was sponsored by Senator McNary himself, nine Republicans voting for it, and seven against.

As a matter of fact, this, like most rivers and harbors bills, transcends Party lines. Senator Bailey himself, a conservative Democrat sponsoring the measure has been a past leader in assailing Mr. Roosevelt's unbalanced budget. Nearly half the Senators have an interest in some item or other in the omnibus bill and are glad to sit silent to insure that their own project will pass. The measure is not an appropriation but an authorization bill permitting later appropriation after July 1, 1941, and thereafter for seven years.

One Hand Slaps the Other

The same pre-election symptoms found in the River and Harbors bill is visible in much of the relationship between Senate and House in other directions here.

In the period of pre-convention drift, one chahber is very largely upsetting what the other chamber is doing. The House of Representatives is now the busiest in establishing pre-election records because all its membership is up for re-election. The Senate is less affected, because only a third of its members come up. The House has taken a much more conservative slant than the Senate, and this is finding vent in half a dozen major controversies with the upper chamber.

Only this week, for example, the Senate Appropriation Committee restored two items round which there was a tremendous pother in the House. One for $45,600 was important far beyond its amount because it would restore the much-debated division of economic research to the controversy-involved Labor Board. Another would put the Senate similarly at odds with the House by restoring $1,045,000 to the administrative needs af the Wage-Hour Division, also the subject of attack in the House.

Some Possible Instances

So the story goes. In the next few weeks, for example, the Senate is expected to take issue with the House in most if not all of the following issues:

The House passed overwhelmingly, 282 to 97, the Logan-Walter bill to curb independent federal agencies by court review. The Senate vote will be much closer and the proposal may be shelved.

The House is preparing to add drastic amendments to the Wagner Act. Senate approval is doubtful.

The House is getting ready to discuss sweeping modifications in the Wage-Hour Law, with wholesale exemptions. Senate approval is not likely.

On the other hand, House gestures in the direction of economy at the first part of the session, were not acceptable to the Senate, and with responsibility firmly taken by the Senate the House seems prepared to go along—not too reluctantly in bigger farm relief expenditures, and probably in bigger relief expenditures.

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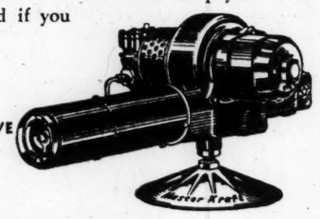

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'Teacher' to Study Problems of Youngest Generation

This Group Makes Preparations for Convention of Association for Childhood Education

Front row, left to right: Esther Czerwonky, Secretary; Anita Pfleger, Honorary Chairman; Avis Smith, Supervisor of Kindergartens in Milwaukee and Honorary Chairman; Dora von Briesen, General Chairman; Florence Kelly, Supervisor of Primary Projects in Milwaukee and Honorary Chairman; and Marcella Schneider, Vice-Chairman. Center row: Ernst Olfe, Chairman of Radio Publicity; Hildegarde Lillie, Chairman of Headquarters Committee; Anita Knoll, Chairman of Attendance; Irene Born, Chairman of Dinner Committee; Grace Gaffney, Chairman for Study Classes; Arthur H. Moeck, Co-Chairman of the Committee on School Visiting; and E. F. Faith, Chairman of Committee on Exhibits. Back row: Mrs. Florence Bowman, Chairman of Housing and Information; Edna Ruff, Chairman of Music; Grace O. Nelson, Chairman of Special Luncheons; Lois Icke, Chairman of Convention Registration; Ethel Dix, Chairman of Ushers; Chloes Bardeen, Chairman of Publications Luncheon; Clara Bues, Chairman of Hospitality Committee; and Clara L. Johnson, Chairman of Publicity. Six chairmen were not present when the picture was taken.

Teachers of Younger Children Confer Soon on Best Methods

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 25—How may little children be helped to use educational opportunities to greater advantage? What are the causes and cures of the present "armed neutrality" between many teachers and parents of young children? How can the needs of education be brought before the public so as to challenge attention, develop understanding, and create demand for adequate legislation? These questions among many will occupy some 2,500 kindergarten and primary school teachers and others interested in the education of young children when they converge on Milwaukee next Monday for the annual convention of the Association of Childhood Education to be held in this city from April 29 to May 3.

Developing the 1940 convention theme, Broadening Educational Opportunities in Your School, the work of the convention—and it is granted that A.C.E. conventioners decidedly do work!—takes form in a balanced menu of general sessions, study classes, studio groups, exhibits, school visiting, and conference periods with experts for discussion of individual teacher problems, according to Mrs. Frances Mayfarth, member of A.C.E.'s headquarters staff and editor of the Association's magazine, Childhood Education.

Government Represented

Help on using the educational news and advice emanating from Washington will be given to delegates and guests in the Monday evening general session, by Dr. Bess Goodykoontz, Assistant Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education. Another general session is devoted to a symposium on Broadening the Educational Opportunities of the Teacher, a field of discussion considered of prime importance by educators because of growing criticism of certain normal school practices, the transition state of teacher training in the colleges, and the widely felt need of more professional status for teachers in the lower grades. Dr. Frank Baker, President of the Milwaukee State Teachers' College, leads this session. Louis Adamic, the author, and William G. Carr of the Educational Policies Commission, are also speakers at general sessions. Mr. Adamic's theme is "Tolerance Is Not Enough," and Dr. Carr's is "Broadening Educational Opportunities Beyond Your School."

Nine major problems frame the study or class sections of the convention, according to Miss Edna Dean Baker, President of the National College of Education, Evanston, Ill., who serves as director of the convention's 23 study classes. These, in brief, deal with: (1) health; (2) personality adjustments; (3) individual differences; (4) child development; (5) curriculum enrichment; (6) community relationships; (7) democratic procedure; (8) legislative support; (9) teacher training.

"Pupils" and "Teachers"

It is felt that perhaps the sturdiest progress in nursery school, kindergarten, and primary education that is made during the busy four days spent on the shore of Lake Michigan will be made in these study classes. They provide a setting not alone for pooling experience, but also for genuine teaching, the picked leaders accepting their posts in this spirit and giving out full discussion outlines to their "pupils" in advance. In fact, throughout these A. C. E. conventions delegates are usually seen threshing out various angles of their study group problems—in elevators, in hotel corners, before and after the class sessions.

In some ways the nine problems listed are as old as education, but the discussion is up to the minute, a clearing house for new practice, bringing to the delegates the new and well tested ideas that make them return year after year. Problem C—caring more adequately for individual differences—includes, for example, four classes, whose study ranges from experimental programs for gifted children, to newer developments in the field of teaching the mentally or physically handicapped. Enriching the curriculum—Problem E—includes classes in juvenile literature, new discoveries in teaching natural science, the place of the social studies in the curriculum, and creative opportunities in art, music, and the dance.

Under Problem B — providing better personality adjustments — the three R's are given an up-to-the-minute going over. Here, too, the somewhat disparaged report card is examined, together with latest developments in methods of promotion, keeping records of progress, and in grading.

Does the teacher, or the parent, live democratically with the children? Do teachers and administrators in their daily school rounds practice democracy in their relation to other teachers and school employees? Wherein does democracy as an ideal implement local and state control of schools? Answers to such questions as these, are expected to emerge out of the three classes under problem G—emphasizing democratic procedure in the school situation—Miss Baker says.

Bureaus Help Visitors

Supplementing and adding variety to the "class work" are the studio groups, where conventioners may discover the possibilities of materials and of creative expression—through actual participation in groups doing choric speech, the dance, music, clay modeling, etc., under the guidance of expert teachers in these fields. Following these laboratory studio groups many a delegate will stage a repeat performance in one of several hundred lower grades throughout the United States, when she returns to her own home field and her own small pupils.

The Milwaukee schools and colleges are keeping open house to convention guests, school visiting being arranged by the Milwaukee Convention Committee. New as a feature of the convention are the Information Bureaus. These Bureaus serve as channels for conferences where individual teachers may discuss with individual leaders some special problem in their own schools. Their organization is flexible, and it is expected that whatever the local problem, the right leader for helping to solve it can be produced among so many experienced leaders from nursery, kindergarten, and primary schools, normal schools, and the education departments of universities.

"The Association for Childhood Education is an organization of teachers of young children, founded in 1892 as the International Kindergarten Union," said Mrs. Frances Mayfarth. "It has a membership of 35,000 in 41 States, and the District of Columbia, and in five foreign countries, and it has 450 local branch organizations." Miss Olga Adams, of the University of Chicago Laboratory Schools, is president of the Association.

Roosevelt and Dewey Boost Leads in Popularity Tests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—Results in the Pennsylvania primary, as well as popularity tests made in the latest Fortune poll, just published, give new light on the rival presidential aspirants of the two parties. Each of them, in its own way, indicates the pre-eminence at the present moment of President Roosevelt on the Democratic side, and Thomas E. Dewey on the Republican side.

Coupled with these tests are practical events which may play an active part in the tests of the future. Most immediately important is the decision of the Senate's Special Campaign Committee under Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa to send investigators into two more States, Nebraska and West Virginia, to investigate charges that lavish funds were used in the sharply contested presidential primaries. Senator Gillette would not disclose whose candidacies were under investigation, but Senator M. M. Neely (D) of West Virginia said the inquiry in his State was at his request directed chiefly at use of "Two Per Cent Club" funds by the so-called "statehouse machine" in the primaries for Senator and Governor. Mr. Neely is running for Governor.

Dewey's Candidacy

The Nebraska investigation involves Mr. Dewey's candidacy. It was in Nebraska that Mr. Dewey won one of his important victories over Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg with a 27,000 vote majority. On the Democratic side, Mr. Roosevelt was unopposed in the primaries.

The Gillette Committee has heretofore sent investigators to Maryland, Missouri, and Kansas. It may turn its attention to Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey if the sifting of preliminary charges and rumors gives any basis for detailed examination. A Dewey-Vandenberg clash occurred in Wisconsin. The Dewey forces reported $25,884 expenditures there and the Vandenberg forces $16,194.

These complaints of extravagant spending, if borne out, might be of great importance in the race for presidential nomination. In the 1920 Republican convention, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood and Gov. Lowden, while not implicated themselves, were eliminated for practical purposes by the discovery of large sums spent in their behalf by sympathizers.

The Pennsylvania result where President Roosevelt, unopposed, got the big delegation, and Senator Joseph F. Guffey, absent New Dealer, was renominated, was accepted today among Senate Democrats as strengthening third term sentiment.

New Deal's Power

"The Pennsylvania result indicates a strong third term trend among the State's Democrats," said Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada.

Senator Sherman L. Minton, a supporter of Paul McNutt, told reporters that the result represented "a big victory for Joe Guffey and Roosevelt all in one dose."

"It shows the pulling power of the New Deal," he said.

The poll of the magazine Fortune showed a paradox: It indicates the voters would prefer not to see Mr. Roosevelt run for a third term, but at the same time he is revealed as far and away the most popular 1940 presidential possibility, and surpasses his leading Republican contender by 2½ to 1.

Dewey's Strength

Dewey supporters will find comfort from the fact that although well below Roosevelt, he ranked higher among those voting the Republican side than his three nearest Republican rivals, Taft, Vandenberg, and Hoover, combined.

More people polled supported the Democratic Party than the Republican Party. Fortune reports, on the basis of "organization," "common sense," "presidential material," and "desire to keep the United States out of war."

On the Roosevelt third term issue, Fortune reported that 49.1 per cent of the Nation opposed it; 41.2 favored his re-election, and 9.7 per cent had no position.

Kraschel Withdraws From Iowa Contest

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 25 (AP)—Nelson G. Kraschel of Harlan, former Governor, withdrew from the Democratic gubernatorial race last night, but declared he would be a candidate against Senator Clyde L. Herring for the United States Senate in 1942.

His withdrawal left only John K. Valentine of Centerville and State Senator Ed Breen of Fort Dodge in the Democratic race for Governor.

The Republican gubernatorial contest developed into a three-cornered affair when Irving H. Knudson, of Jewell, filed his papers. Mr. Knudson, former State Senator and former Highway Commission Chairman, will battle it out with Gov. George A. Wilson, the incumbent, and H. R. Gross, Des Moines radio reporter, for the G. O. P. nomination.

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Farm 'Revolt' in U. S. Linked to Machinery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 25—A revolution is sweeping American agriculture as comprehensive, complex, and basically upsetting as the industrial revolution in the United States from 1870 to 1930.

That is the testimony of two sets of experts before Congress here in 24 hours. So concerned is Congress over the subject and so startled are certain members with the national aspect now presented to them for the first time, that the House unanimously approved a $25,000 appropriation to study the problem of inter-State mass migration.

Cumulative expert testimony, heard before two congressional committees, declares that the story of the "Grapes of Wrath" is not the isolated product of a single set of geographical circumstances, but that rather fundamental economic conditions are transforming agriculture, and that the arrival of the machinery-farmed farm is having simultaneous effect, North, East, South, and West.

All Nations Involved

Paul Taylor, economist at the University of California, told the temporary National Economic Committee that not California alone, but the whole American farm way-of-life is involved in the gigantic change that has made machinery suddenly the agent of agriculture.

In different language, but almost thought for thought similar to the Taylor testimony, the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee issued an interim report on its extended investigation of migratory farm workers, and declared that it had altered its whole base of attack on the problem. Its study, it announced, had convinced it that California's situation "is not an isolated one" but a symbol of a "much more far-reaching problem, national in scope" and that "the recent marked development of the use of labor-saving machinery and large-scale operations threatens to displace from the land ever-increasing numbers of the 2,000,000-odd farm tenants and 800,000 share croppers in our great wheat, corn and cotton belts."

It continued: "There are ominous signs that the Nation is confronted with a transition from the traditional family farm toward industrialized or co-operative agriculture.

"Farming, as a way of life, is threatened."

Broader Hearings

The La Follette Committee called final testimony next week from Government farm experts to broaden its hearings from the California to the national picture.

The story told by Professor Taylor was just as emphatic. Experts had looked for a revolution in the South if and when the mechanical cotton picker were perfected, he said. But the revolution didn't wait for the cotton picker. Mechanization has come with the utility tractor and its auxiliary machinery. The situation not only affects the South. The La Follette Committee mentioned the following States where large-scale mechanized farms already have appeared in substantial numbers:

California, Arizona, Texas, Washington, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oregon, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina.

Professor Taylor took the subject up by broader agricultural belts; from the western cotton belt of Texas to the plantations of the Deep South, from the Dakota wheat belts to the corn belt of Iowa. The coming of mechanization and cheaper, more economical, more proficient mass-scale farming by use of modern machinery, is presenting a human problem which is steadily growing bigger, and threatens to become tremendous. The "Joad Family" is only its forerunner.

Here is Professor Taylor's summary:

Western Cotton Belt: Displacement is occurring now over large areas . . . Landlords replace tenants with tractors and hired laborers . . . Farmers are fearful that their turn to go may be next . . . The amount of crop land that can be handled by a farm family has increased from approximately 100 to 450 acres (by use of machinery).

Plantation Cotton Land: Displacement beginning to be heavy. Share croppers, supplanted by machinery and wage laborers "are being swept from plantations." Displaced plantation Negroes left as wage laborers flock to towns. . . . "No tide of Negroes has yet started West."

Wheat Belt: Oklahoma—Combine harvester and tractor have been displacing farmers during 15 years. Washington—"We no longer raise wheat here, we manufacture it." Dakota—Frequent displacement of two out of three, or four out of five, workers.

Corn Belt: Experiencing rapid mechanization, and its consequences: displacement of laborers, expanding farms, displacement of farmers, replacement of tenants by wage laborers.

Fruit and Vegetables

Fruit and Vegetable Industry: Mechanization and economic develement have run far; policy of hire and fire without responsibility is contributory factor to acute specialization which makes employment so highly seasonal and laborers so mobile; the vegetable industry has become highly integrated.

Professor Taylor mentioned a dozen localities running from New Jersey to California, where the agricultural revolution has produced "bitter strife." He wound up with a quotation from another source: "I am fearful that unless something is done about it within the next decade it will bring about and develop such unrest among our people that it will threaten our democracy."

Adding point to the Taylor statement was a preliminary TNEC showing by Fowler McCormick, of the International Harvester Company, of motion pictures of new utility tractors, accompanied by a formal statement explaining their high efficiency. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, TNEC Chairman, and Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, Vice-Chairman, immediately pointed out social consequences of farm mechanization and, while declaring no hostility to machinery, urged a greater sense of responsibility in application.

Migrant Problem

The La Follette Committee listed no less than 15 States in which the "nomadic farm migrant" already has appeared as a problem, besides California, emphasizing that the matter is not confined to one region as popularly supposed. The area ranges from the Pacific Coast to "Eastern Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey."

Its comment wound up: "The Nation faces again, as at the time of the Homestead Act in 1862 and the inquiry of the Commission on Country Life in 1909, the periodical necessity of restating our national ideals of the place of agricultural workers in society."

Mr. McCormick declared development of farm machinery is shortening hours of farm workers rather than causing widespread unemployment. Technological advances on the farm have shortened the vast gap which once existed between farm and city customs and living conditions, he said.

"I firmly believe that the best interests of our society as a whole are served by encouraging technological advances tending to bring about the production of cheaper, better, and more goods for general use," he said.

Bata Shoe Firm Protests Ban

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Attorneys for the Bata Shoe Company, Belcamp, Md., contended April 23 the Labor Department had revoked permits for 45 Czechoslovakian workers to come to this country without "any hearing" and caused "irreparable injury" to the plant.

The Bata firm had sought injunctions to stop the Government from preventing employment of the Czechs who came here to work as instructors.

Labor officials contended the instructors were not doing the work for which they were admitted and asked dismissal of the company's request for an injunction in the United States District Court.

Counsel for the Company, in a brief filed with the Court, said the admission permits were revoked "depriving the company of its rights without proper trial or legal hearing."

Asserting the company's "primary aim is to continue providing employment for hundreds of American workers," the brief stated that the company "regrets it has been drawn into a regional controversy started by Massachusetts shoe interests fighting a Maryland company."

Canadian Accord Averts G. M. Strike

OSHAWA, Ont. (AP)—A strike among some 5,000 Ontario employees of General Motors Corporation of Canada was averted April 23 after consultations between company and union representatives.

About 3,500 Oshawa workers had voted to strike unless the company agreed to negotiate union demands.

J. L. Cohen, Canadian counsel for the United Automobile Workers of America, announced a "misunderstanding" had been cleared up and a conference would open here April 30 to discuss the union's grievances.

It was understood the conference would deal with similar problems of U. A. W. A. locals at St. Catharine's, where 1,200 are employed at the General Motors subsidiary McKinnon Industries, Ltd., and at Windsor, where General Motors employs 350.

Union officials want to change the present agreement, which was reached in April, 1937, after a 16-day tieup of the big automobile factory. The union is asking for wage increases for day workers, tightening up of the seniority rule, and clarification of the grievance procedure.

Panamanian's Hull O. K.; Open Port Caused Sinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Survey of the hull of the 27,000-ton liner Panamanian, at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company's plant at Newport News, Va., disclosed that she had no hull damage as a result of sinking at a Baltimore dock, it was announced by shipyard officials.

There was talk of sabotage at the time the ship sank. A considerable amount of cargo was aboard. The cargo has been barged to Norfolk and will be reloaded there when the ship leaves Newport News.

It was found that the craft filled due to a fuel oil port being left open, due, it is believed in informed circles, more from carelessness than sabotage.

More Than 132,000 Enroll In Jobs Education Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—More than 132,000 men, women, and young persons either looking for employment or trying to improve themselves on the job, enrolled in trade and industrial classes sponsored jointly by the Federal and State governments in 12 central States last year, according to State supervisors of trade and industrial education meeting here recently.

This is an increase of 10,000 over the previous year and indicates not only the urge among workmen to qualify for employment but the profitable nature of the lessons which combine theory with actual practice, N. B. Giles, of the Office of Education in Washington, Regional Agent in Trade and Industrial Education for the 12 States, told the supervisors.

Moreover, as many as 60 per cent of the young folks under 18 years of age, taking this industrial training, find jobs, Mr. Giles estimated. They are trained to be auto mechanics, steam fitters, bakers, barbers, and scores of other types of tradesmen. All-day school programs are set up for these young folks who definitely decide that they want to go into industrial occupations. The States represented at the conference were Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

Groups Consulted

In each community where these classes have been inaugurated under the co-operation of the Federal and State Government, three agencies are consulted—employers, labor leaders, and school administrators. In fact, representatives of these three groups sit around the same table and talk over the employment possibilities in the community, the kind of work available, the future prospects, the qualifications needed in employees, the places where classes could be held in order to train the enrollees along the most advantageous lines, to safeguard against an over-production of barbers, for instance, and a scarcity of plumbers.

In each community the trades and industrial training includes education for journeymen workers in crafts and industrial occupations, part-time trade instruction for apprentices who study part of the time and work on the job the other part, and all-day instruction for young folks preparing for profitable employment, Mr. Giles pointed out.

One of the secrets of the success of this practical training, as Mr. Giles sees it, is the system of teaching. The teachers are not teachers at all at first. They are expert workmen who not only know the theory but who have demonstrated that they can do the work. These first class workers are lifted out of the factory, put over into the school, and then given some training as to how to impart their practical knowledge to others.

Vocational education is now spreading to new types of industry, supervisors reported. In Michigan, for instance, training is extending to the oil industry and to the pulp and paper industry where special instruction had never been given to employees before. Airplane pilots are also being taught blind flying for the first time in these State vocational classes.

Public Service

Training policemen, firemen, county and State officers and other public service employees is proving its worth, according to the State supervisors. Begun about two years ago, the instruction has proved valuable especially for officers elected by the people sometimes more for their personal popularity than for their qualifications for the job, it was pointed out. In some States special courses are given after an election for new incumbents in office.

In Michigan, for instance, where the State Police Department is an extremely important arm of the government in view of the miles of border, sheriffs are put through quite a rigid course of instruction, said F. W. Dalton, Chief of Trade and Industrial Education for Michigan. Conferences for the sheriffs last several days or even a week and bring them advice and information from experienced officers in related work. A traffic official, for instance, gives them instruction in traffic laws, a judge explains court procedure, and a juvenile court officer discusses the problems of juvenile delinquency. A several-hundred-page bulletin, Mr. Dalton said, resulted from the proceedings of a recent sheriffs' conference.

In Wisconsin, one of the distinctive developments is the scheduling of itinerant teachers, something like the old-time school teachers who went from house to house, according to R. L. Welch, State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education in Wisconsin. The plan, initiated in this state, has steadily grown year by year as expert traveling teachers take their instruction to outlying places and even larger cities.

Aviation Industry Itself Seen Soon Licensing Pilots

TULSA, Okla., April 25 (AP)—Airplanes are becoming so common that the Federal Government soon will delegate part of its powers to private citizens to speed up the licensing of pilots and the certification of planes, Jerome Lederer, New York insurance man, said today.

Speaking before the third annual Southwest Aviation Conference Mr. Lederer said, "Many irritating factors in the present system of enforcing regulations will be removed by delegating responsibility to the aviation industry itself."

Part of the problem facing the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Government administrative and rule-making body, arises from a moderate boom in the light plane field, abetted by the Authority's program under which more than 10,000 persons a year are being taught to fly.

Up to now a field crew of inspectors, traveling from airport to airport, has done all the work of licensing pilots and determining whether airplanes were fit to fly.

"By supervising the people to whom responsibility for safety is delegated," said Mr. Lederer, "the Authority is in reality establishing nuclei around which small groups of flying men can gather for guidance and leadership — provided that the C. A. A. selects these men not only for their ability as instructors, mechanics or fliers but also for the ability to retain the respect and the following of pilot groups."

Suit Against Ford Over Bargaining

DETROIT, April 25 (AP)—Suit for damages totaling $81,464.38 was filed yesterday in Federal Court by George I. Smith, a toolmaker, who charged the Ford Motor Company with "denial of the evil right to collective bargaining."

Mr. Smith, a Trustee for the Ford Brotherhood of America, an independent union, contended in his complaint that he was "put in the doghouse" when the returned to work Sept. 2, 1937, after a three-month leave of absence during which he acted as an organizer for the Brotherhood.

On Sept. 16, 1937, he contended, he was beaten and ejected from an office of the Rouge River plant.

On Sept. 25 last year he was laid off "indefinitely," he related. He added that he first became a Ford employee Oct. 3, 1927, when he was engaged as a diemaker.

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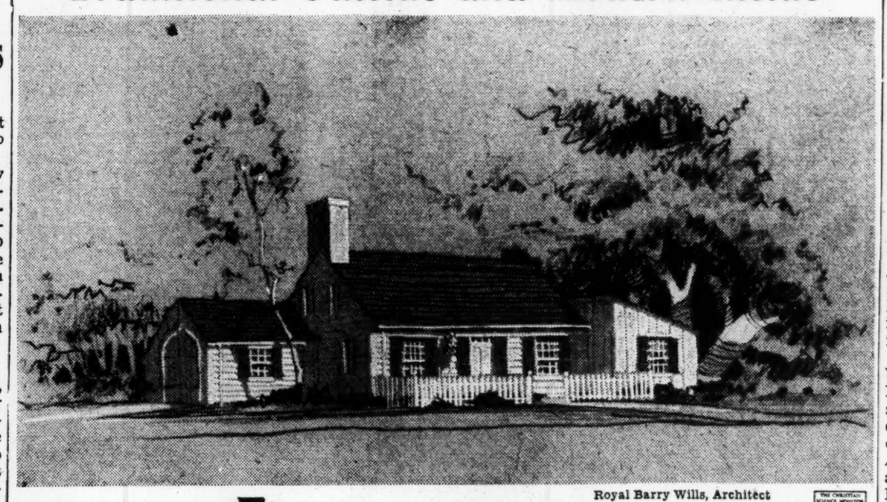

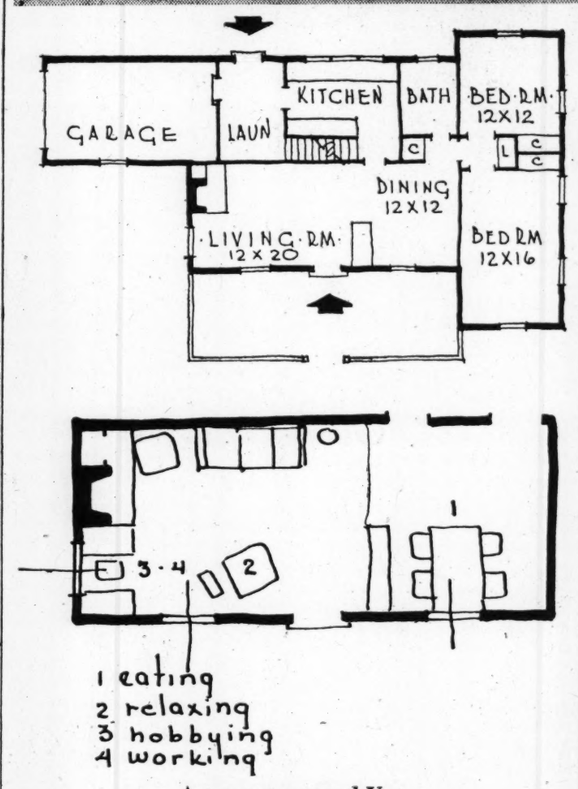

Royal Barry Wills, Architect

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Arrangement and Use
Upper plan shows disposition of spaces. Lower sketch indicates how front and end windows may be utilized

Pleasant Abode Provided For Two With $2,000 a Year

Homes Planned for Modern Living
Fourth of 12 Articles

By Royal Barry Wills
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The house shown today is designed for a family of two young people, their income being about $2,000 a year. This means that they can own a little house costing, above the land, approximately $3,500.

In this particular case, economy takes precedence to a large extent over many of the factors mentioned in our preceding chapters, but on analysis it will be seen that our previous thoughts have not been neglected, although we have eliminated every possible item of expense.

We have arranged the plan so it will be comfortable and livable for two people, with a possible provision for a guest or child. The exterior of this house, as we brought out in our first articles, is quite traditional. As a matter of fact, it is almost 100 per cent traditional—but the plan itself is just as modern as can be. Indeed it follows very closely one of our most successful modern plans. Since this house is so small, it must of necessity be a better example of flexibility than of circulation. But perhaps we had better consider first the way in which it meets the requirements of the basic chart. You will find in the following list the ways in which these requirements are met:

1—Cooking. The kitchen is situated in the middle of the house and is accessible from the main living rooms as well as the front and rear entries. The entrance from the garage, through the rear and cellar entries, is unusual in such a small house.

2—Eating. The charming manner in which the dining room is separated from the living room gives a feeling of greater space to both rooms. The step between and the built-in china closet are matters of choice, but give the room a special character.

3—Sleeping. As there are only two people to consider, we feel that two bedrooms are ample. The master bedroom may be made almost any size to suit the owner. It is a room that lends itself to practically any arrangement of furniture. If by chance it is necessary to expand, another room may be added with a passage through the closets and new closets added.

4—Relaxing. This small living room finds itself the center of many activities. Around the fireplace is the relaxing group. Under a large window is placed a desk and a chest where the bill paying may be compiled and any quiet hobbies may progress. The small enclosed garden in front of the house gives a pleasant exposure for all these activities.

5—Child play. Need not be considered.

6—Laundering. The back entry in this house is a perfect location for the laundry trays or Bendix washer. Its accessibility to both kitchen and back yard make it ideal.

7—Bathing. The bathroom is adequate with its compact fixture backing up against the kitchen plumbing.

8—Storing. There is a coat closet off the dining room as well as large closets in both bedrooms and a large linen cupboard.

9, 10 and 11—Hobbying, Entertaining, and Working. With only two in the family, the living room will take care of all these activities, and a portion of the basement may perhaps be fixed up for supplementary use.

Unemployment Benefits Withheld From Strikers

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Payment of unemployment benefits to Chrysler Corporation employees made idle by a labor dispute last fall was blocked April 24 by an order of the Ingham County Circuit Court. Judge Leland W. Carr acted on a petition of Chrysler attorneys for a writ of certiorari.

The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission was preparing to pay nearly $2,000,000 to some 23,000 workers declared eligible for benefits by the Commission's Appeal Board. The order stays the payment pending review of the case.

Job Conditions for Students Explored by San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—By a comprehensive occupational survey, which involves finding what jobs are yearly available for some 4,000 graduates of San Francisco's high schools and what training industry expects these graduates to have, as launched here points to a notable sociological development.

A great city is attacking the problem of unemployment among the young with all its resources, sympathy, and understanding. It is determined that its sons and daughters shall not grow up to be criminals, public relief charges, or migrants.

Joseph P. Nourse, Superintendent of Schools, in documenting the need for the program explained that of 2,000,000 young men and women in the United States in 1936 between the ages of 18 and 24, 250,000 were in prison, 350,000 were in CCC camps, and 200,000 were roaming around the country. And Dr. Ira W. Kibby, Chief of the Bureau of Business Education of the California Department of Education, estimated that there were about 150,000 unemployed youth in the State.

The survey is intended to extend to every industry in the city and in the cities across San Francisco Bay, and in those up and down the Bay and Coast. It will include Northern California and may possibly ever push beyond California's borders to the north.

Wide Support for Project

The San Francisco Board of Education, the Retail Merchants Association, Chamber of Commerce, City and County Federation of Women's Clubs, Parent-Teacher Associations, the State Department of Education, the Department of Employment of the State trade-unions affiliated with both American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and other prominent business and civic groups are wholeheartedly behind the survey and are expected to assist in carrying it out.

Due to begin May 1, the cost of the study from that time to July 1, 1941, is placed at $19,000. After that the expense is expected to be less.

The entire personnel of the city's school department is planning to throw its energy into the work. Heading the work, of course, is the School Board, with C. Harold Caulfield, President, enthusiactic in support. Through the Superintendent's office Mr. Nourse will be able personally to direct the vast implications of the job hunt and survey of industry's needs.

Experimenting

Dr. Robert F. Gray, deputy superintendent in charge of adult education and research work, as survey chairman is actively experimenting with new ideas. Although there have been such projects in California and one in the East, he said, this in San Francisco is actually a large-scale pioneer. It is the first time, he believes, that a city as large as San Francisco has decided thoroughly to overhaul its school training to suit the needs of the students and the times.

Assisting Dr. Gray will be State Department of Education consultants and university experts.

Directly responsible to this group and working with it on policy are 12 other members of Mr. Nourse's staff, all executives, from principals of junior high schools to Dr. A. J. Cloud, President of the city's Junior College. In addition, there will be a citizens' survey advisory committee, composed of prominent business and civic leaders. The WPA educational division will take part.

Co-ordinating the entire drive will be a specially employed expert to be known as Chief Co-ordinator. It is Mr. Nourse's plan to employ him for the period May 1, this year, to July 1, 1941. He would have four assistant co-ordinators, and 14 teacher co-ordinators.

Recovery Called Safeguard to U. S. Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 25—With much of the Western world again occupied in war, efforts of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom were seen turning today toward a domain where the League program is less likely to be thwarted by the mobilization of armies and the clatter of guns.

The field, it is indicated in the agenda prepared for the League's twenty-fifth annual meeting here April 27-30, is the United States itself, and the key to success is held to lie in bolstering American economy against wartime influences.

Such expanded plans for the United States section of the League contemplate that policies shall be formulated during the convention to stress trade recovery as a means of forestalling American involvement in the war, according to Miss Dorothy Detzer, Executive Secretary.

Domestic Policy

"An enlightened domestic policy is needed," Miss Detzer said. "It is important for us to be intelligent about our economic needs in the domestic field if we are to have an intelligent foreign policy."

With other matters to come before the League when its sessions begin Saturday, this proposed attack upon the problem of building a better social order will be lumped under the general theme of "alternatives to world chaos."

From the basis of preliminary discussions, Miss Detzer believes that at least one alternative—that of embarking upon an enlarged armament program—can safely be discarded as a means of preserving American peace and neutrality while stimulating economic recovery.

False Economy

"We know that an armament economy is a false economy which has led to difficulties in Fascist countries," she stressed. "Such an attempt to solve the problem of unemployment has been one of the chief roads leading to war."

In line with the general trend of the convention, a discussion of "full steps to recovery" will occupy one entire day out of the four set aside for the meeting. It will be headed by a panel discussion led by Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Additional background for delegates will be served up by Dr. Olive Reddick, Professor of Economics at Hood College, Frederick, Md., who will participate with Dr. Ezekiel in presenting an outline of world needs for American recovery.

League's Anniversary

Marking the 25th anniversary of the League's establishment at The Hague, special exercises will take place Sunday at the Jane Addams Peace Center here. At this function, Mme. Rosika Schwinner, one of the founders of the organization, is expected to recall its early history following the efforts of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House to organize European women in support of peace.

The program will hark back to 1915 when, with Europe at war, Miss Addams headed the delegation from The Hague Peace Conference of Women to the warring nations on a tour of London, Berlin, Budapest, Paris, Havre (then seat of the Belgian Government), Geneva, Rome, and the Vatican.

Later, at its first meeting, the League adopted a resolution calling upon neutral nations to appoint delegates to an international conference which would sit continuously to hear proposals for settlement of differences among belligerents.

Against its heritage of work on behalf of peace, the League will hear spokesmen for the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist Parties voice their positions on the attitude America should take toward the present war in Europe.

On Tuesday the annual election will occur, following which the League will then conclude its convention with a session of the new board to adopt a recommended program for 1940-41.

Besides Miss Detzer, national officers expected to attend include Dr. Gertrude Bussey, Professor of Philosophy at Goucher College, who is National President, and Hannah Clothier Hull, National Honorary President and one of the founders of the movement.

Service, Please

CHICAGO (AP)—A stationer received this postal card from a woman who inadvertently left her new potted plant in his store during a downtown shopping trip:

"Dear sir: When I was in your store several days ago, I left my plant there by mistake. Will you please water it daily, see that it gets some sunlight and give it your best attention? I will call for it later."

N. Y. Architect's Books To Be Sold at Auction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—The architectural working library of Whitney Warren, prominent New York architect, internationally known for the important part he had in rebuilding the Louvain Library, will be dispersed at public auction by his order at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, here on May 1, it was announced today.

Mr. Warren's library contains many fine books on ancient, European, English and Near-Eastern architecture, as well as important works on marine and military architecture.

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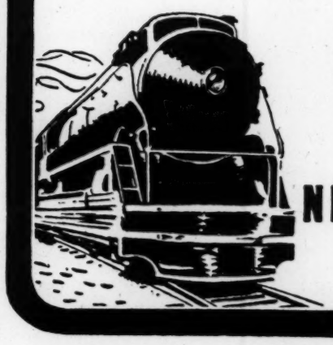

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Loud Talk, Cautious Action Seen as Italy's Policy Now

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 25—Negotiations, the outcome of which may prove decisive for the future of the Rome-Berlin Axis, are now under way between Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler.

The German Ambassador, Hans Georg von Mackensen, returned last night from an emergency airplane trip to Berlin where he had two conferences with the Führer, and immediately was received by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano in a long interview. It is expected that he will see Premier Mussolini also.

Nothing specific is known of the proposals or information which Herr Hitler is presumed to have laid before Signor Mussolini. Nevertheless, one fact stands out above all others today, as Il Duce considers his reply:

What Will Italy Say?

Herr Hitler has sought to confer with Italy at a time when the Reich is deeply involved in the struggle over Norway and when the outcome of that struggle remains in doubt. He would clearly appear to be turning to his Axis partner for assistance.

Under such circumstances, the quality and degree of the response will do much to shape the future of the Axis relationship.

The situation thus brought about undoubtedly is a delicate one. There are neutral observers here who look for what are discreetly called big developments, which they anticipate will stem from the rising tide of martial and anti-Allied feeling here. A number of developments can be cited to support their arguments.

By a fresh storm in the press Italy is charging the Allies with warlike intentions in the Italian area and is bluntly warning them to keep hands off.

Premier Paul Reynaud's offer of negotiation in behalf of France is now being spurned indirectly, but clearly, by inspired press comment.

The Anglo-Italian trade negotiations are again at a standstill.

Articles calling for a "war psychology" are being printed in Italy on all sides. The extremist newspapers here have even been permitted to allude to the possibility that Italy will be fighting on Germany's side.

There were signs today, however, this tension may already be slacking somewhat. Several newspapers print reports from London, that a more moderate attitude is displayed by the British press, though they hasten to add that all is not satisfactory yet. By a kind of gallantry between the opponents, Italian commentators are expressing pleasure that the British Foreign Office denied reports of an Italian protest over the British blockade operations in the Adriatic. This situation is, in fact, quiet, and Italy does not wish to be put in the position of a petitioner at London.

The Calmer View

It is noteworthy, moreover, that the more steady and practiced hands at interpreting Italian policy are not for a moment expecting trouble.

However Italy may talk, they expect it to act with great caution.

If Germany asks for diplomatic support, the answer will be an emphatic "yes."

If the question now before Il Duce involves the extension of spheres of influence in some fashion into the Balkans, the answer would be "maybe" and "is it necessary?" Much would depend on the estimate of what the Allies would do about it.

Thus there are certain reservations which attach even to such statements as that made today before the Chamber of Fasces and Guilds by Francesco Giunta, former Vice-President of the defunct Chamber of Deputies. He declared that the European war may spread until "it becomes a war of peoples against the world of wrongful property holders." He declared Italian friendship for Britain was refuted by history, and declared that France "has always been against us."

Yet if the Reich's request is for military maneuvers or action against the Allies, these observers believe that Italy's answer would be a polite but firm negative.

New Policy Trends

These conclusions are based on a close analysis of the important new trends in Italian policy. These are two in number.

In the first place the realization is growing here that it was premature to count on an inevitable German victory in Norway. This represents a change in opinion on the part of the more strongly Fascist elements. It had been considered certain that Germany could not be dislodged, and the public was so informed.

Doubts Are Raised

Now, however, Mario Appelius, the much publicized Scandinavian correspondent of Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Popolo D'Italia, writes, "It is necessary to wait until May 1 to see a little more clearly, and until May 15 to see well." Giornale d'Italia says, "It is logical to think that events to date are only the preliminary phase of the campaign." Similar statements are appearing for the first time in a great majority of Italian newspapers which previously had taken a German victory for granted.

It is obvious that some of the earlier enthusiasm for the German campaign has given way to sober doubts. And it is not believed that Italy would lightly abandon its neutrality in the face of important doubts.

Attacks on Allies

The second new development in Italian opinion is more difficult to explain. Last week, newspaper and semi-official comment had swung around to a campaign of direct threats against the Allies. These are more sinister in tone than the earlier rejoicings over the German thrust into Norway. Instead of merely espousing the German cause, they are developing the Italian case against France and Britain.

This latest crusade gained momentum last week with the report in some sections of the Allied press that Italy was threatening the independence of Yugoslavia.

Plain warnings by The Times of London over the British Broadcasting Corporation and from other sources that the Allies would not stand quietly by in such an event were not well received here. Virginio Gayda, who is generally regarded as Premier Mussolini's editorial spokesman, completed a long series of articles on the Mediterranean situation, in which he said there was no way of avoiding a protracted struggle between the "new Empires and old."

The Italian press then picked up and denounced the many references in Allied newspapers to the need for pressure on Italy and for a decisive step in the Mediterranean.

"With bellicose language," says the Tribuna, "the London press continues to spread alarm over Yugoslavia. They created a non-existent menace in order to promote assistance for which no one asked and in which no one trusts."

To this Signor Gayda adds: "The British should understand that they should get out of the Mediterranean if trouble starts."

Work and Arm

The military periodical, "The Armed Forces," picked up Il Duce's order to the Italian people last Sunday to "work and arm" and speaks rhetorically of "the great delicacy of the situation whose unpredictable consequences and possible international developments oblige the Italian people to muster all their weight, their valor, and the maximum co-efficient of military effort on an immediate plane of action."

The Telegrafo, of Leghorn, Count Ciano's newspaper, seeks development of a "war psychology" and declares that the Germans had been forced to speed up the occupation of Norway because "the military and political action of the Allies is becoming more intense every day."

Finally the extremist press is allowed full liberty for its martial enthusiasm. "Blackshirt," writing in such a paper, the Bologna Resto del Carlino, forecasts a German victory in the European war and declares that Italy's future as well as Germany's is at stake in the outcome.

Discussing the question, "Should we fight for Germany?" the writer said that if Italy entered the war, "we will not fight 'for Germany,' but rather 'beside Germany.'"

Diplomatic Strategy

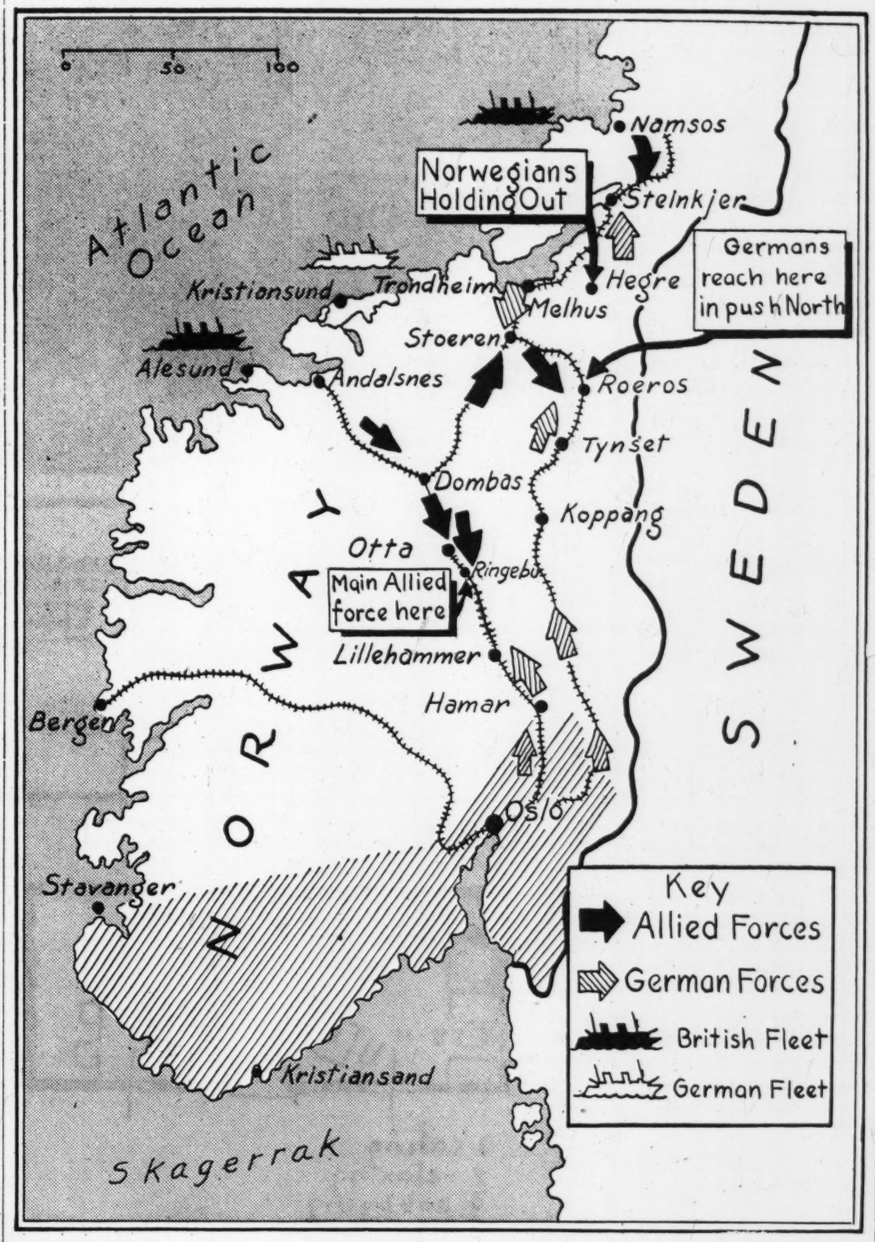
There is no doubt that these predictions are intended to be read with alarm. But it is not to be forgotten that strategy in the Mediterranean is still in the diplomatic preliminary stage.

Britain is only now steadying itself after early excitement over Norway and is beginning once again to discuss action in the Mediterranean. It would be entirely logical for Italy to foresee, and do all in its power, to head off such a campaign. Stern warning as to the consequences would be in order.

One veteran observer here suggests this sort of procedure is quite normal in Italy. Two Italian businessmen bargaining over a sale, will use the strongest, most excitable language, while each remains internally quite cool and knows exactly at what point he will yield or remain firm.

Thus it is reiterated by students of Italian policy that much more than press warfare is needed to start actual hostilities.

Scene of War Operations in Norway



By a Staff Artist

Fighting Restricted to Two Main Points

The present state of operations in Norway finds the Allies and Norwegians at grips with the Germans at two main points, one around Trondheim and Steinkjer; the other north of Lillehammer where a rapid German push northward from Oslo to Roeros threatened to encircle the Allies, causing them to withdraw.

Soviet Accord Expected Soon In Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 25 (AP)—Vice-Premier Vlatko Matchek said today that the impending trade treaty between Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia would be followed by resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

There have been no such relations since the Russian revolution.

Moreover, the usually Government-inspired Zagreb newspaper Novosti said Yugoslavia and the Soviets were "brought together through London."

Diplomats pointed to the resumption, in London, of negotiations for an Anglo-Soviet trade treaty.

Novosti also said that the Soviets told the British, when agreeing to take up trade relations with Yugoslavia, that the U. S. S. R. recognizes the status quo in the Balkans and has no intention of seeking to communize the peninsula.

Turkey Is Mentioned

There was a report, moreover, that the preliminary work on the Soviet-Yugoslavian trade negotiations was carried out secretly at Ankara through the Turkish Government, which has a mutual assistance pact with the Allies.

Diplomats and newspapers, speculating on the possibility that Russia may soon switch to the Allied line of action in the Balkans, perhaps to block Italo-German plans for domination of the Peninsula, said it is not yet clear whether this is "a complete turnabout or only a detour from the present line" of co-operation with Germany.

[It may be recalled that Tass, the Soviet news agency, last Friday denied that the Yugoslav trade negotiations would be followed by political negotiations, and at the same time denied a report that the U. S. S. R. and Rumania had agreed to withdraw their troops six miles from their common frontier.]

German Control Opposed

Meanwhile Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch sought to win over followers of the interned former Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch to support of the Government and to avert the danger of their control by Germany.

Invitations were extended to leaders of the Serbian Radical and Democratic parties to join a Cabinet of national concentration.

German tourist travel in Yugoslavia was officially said to have dropped off more than 50 per cent as strict police supervision of all foreigners started last week coincident with Mr. Stoyadinovitch's arrest.

U. S. Ship Slips Swedish Gold by Nazis

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Capt. William McHale, skipper of the American freighter Mormacsea, disclosed today that a small force of about 500 Germans captured Trondheim, Norway, on the morning of April 9 "and walked in unmolested."

Back again in the safety of American waters, he also disclosed that he fled the Port of Trondheim, Norway, with a fortune of $4,500,000 in Swedish-owned gold hidden in the hold of his ship.

The German invaders, he said, landed from the Battle Cruiser Von Hipper and from three destroyers, seizing the strategic Norwegian port at 5 a. m.

"The people appeared to be stunned," the captain said. "They offered no resistance. There were no Norwegian soldiers in sight."

Captain McHale, who brought his ship back here today, said the German troops, as they went ashore, carried machine guns and thousands of boxes, apparently containing machine-gun ammunition. One German plane roared overhead as the troops landed.

Captain McHale brought his ship into New York Harbor after a perilous voyage through the mine-infested North Sea. On leaving Trondheim, he was warned by the German commander that he sailed "on your own responsibility."

The Mormacsea was the first ship to reach the United States from the Scandinavian war zone since hostilities broke out there on April 9.

Feared for His Cargo

In a diary kept while in Trondheim, Captain McHale describes how he awoke on the morning of April 9 to find that the port had been taken by the Germans without a shot.

"About 6 a. m. we shifted the ship up the dock as I did not want the Germans to come on my ship and find out too much about my cargo. A German officer had come aboard previously and asked if they could come alongside, and I told him I would prefer to move my ship." Captain McHale then went ashore to the agent's office.

"Troops were scattered around the town and there was a small radio station rigged up on the dock. When we got there (to the office) we were stopped by a soldier and told to wait, as the office was under suspicion.

"So I went to a store down the road as it was freezing and while there, decided to go to the German Consulate as the telephone system was in charge of the Germans.

Got Plenty of "Heils"

"As I was in uniform, I think it was mistaken a lot for a German by the Norwegians and I certainly did more saluting in one day then I had ever done in a month during the last war. Going into the Consul's, the place was full of soldiers who all 'heiled' me as I entered.

The diary also records that Captain McHale decided to sail to Homellvik, about 12 miles away, for added protection.

"On my way to Homellvik I saw the [German] cruiser and two destroyers a short distance from the port, while five large three-engined planes flew from the northward over me. They were Germans, but I was told by the German commander the next day he had mistaken them for enemy planes and had fired on them.

"Two planes were brought down today (April 10) by Norwegians, I was told. The forts at the entrance were taken so easily that there must have been some traitors in them or else they were asleep."

Went Back by Train

Captain McHale went back to Trondheim by train and tried for a second time to get in touch with Bergen, Oslo or Stockholm, "but no good, the wires were all cut, they say. But I do not believe they want me to use the lines.

"Today I spoke to Captain Puffendorf, of the Destroyer Flotilla. He spoke very little English, in fact all he could say was 'ya.'

"He and Captain Weiss were in charge of operations. The two officers he introduced me to sat down and then with pad and pencil tried to pump us. They asked me what I thought about the war and this landing in Norway. I asked them to excuse me from making any statements as I was absolutely neutral. Then they started to tell me why they invaded Norway. It was just to protect them (the Norwegians) from the English, who were already prepared to take Norway themselves.

Skiing Suddenly Popular

Captain McHale also observed that "the people were leaving town all night and today and young men went into the hills apparently to ski, but (really) to be mobilized.

"They all went very willingly. The Germans have not a single friend in this town. They have all had secret orders.

"The Germans have requisitioned all private motorcycles, as I have been trying without luck to hire one to go back and forth to the ship. The railroads are not now reliable, but a private detective arranged for me to have a car. Gas has been rationed and I have been told that the food may last a month.

"It is a pity to see all the families in busses and trucks and some on bicycles and some on foot going along the road. I brought some small U. S. flags in case there was some fighting.

"The Germans asked me if I had any bananas I could sell them. All stores are closed. Newspapers are controlled by the Germans, the editor of one told me."

Danish Sailings

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The Danish motorship Laura Maersk, 6,599 tons, which had been detained at Yokohama because of events in Europe, sailed yesterday for United States ports.

Danish shippers said a "special arrangement" had been made with the Allies to allow the new ship to discharge her general cargo at Los Angeles, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A similar arrangement was made to allow the Gertrude Maersk, 5,038 tons, now outward bound from American ports for the Far East, to complete her voyage.

A Danish shipping committee has been conferring with British officials in New York and Washing in an attempt to prevent the Allies from taking over the 700 vessels in the Country's merchant fleet.

[British naval authorities, it was announced yesterday, have listed certain Western Hemisphere ports which Norwegian merchant ships must avoid or risk seizure by Allied fleets.]

War Risk Rates

MONTREAL, April 24 (CP)—Reduction in war risk rates from 4 to 3½ per cent for Allied and neutral vessels plying between Canada and the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Holland, was announced yesterday by the Canadian War Risk Committee, representing private insurance companies here.

Rates to Mediterranean and Far East ports were increased ½ of 1 per cent, while the rate for ships sailing between New York and the West Indies was cut ¼ of 1 per cent.

New York World's Fair Has New Labor Dispute

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—New labor troubles beset the New York World's Fair yesterday when 250 members of the Building and Construction Trades Council stopped work because drivers of Department of Sanitation garbage trucks working in the fairground were not unionized.

Thomas A. Murray, President of the Council, said that the stoppage might extend to some 2,000 other workers at the Fair, which reopens on May 11.

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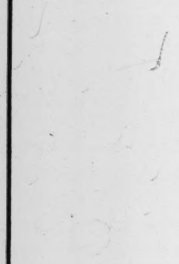

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'Fifth Column' in Britain? Question Touches France

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, announced today he was considering stringent measures against subversive elements, including the Communist Party and Fascist organs, and would intern even M. P.'s if "desirable."

Sir John spoke in the House of Commons following indignant informal discussion by Members of Parliament and the public of alleged "Fifth Column" activities in Britain. Demands for suppression of the British Communist Party have been sounded.

[Spanish Nationalists, with four columns pounding at the gates of Madrid in the fall of 1936, said they had a "Fifth Column" of sympathizers within the Capital, thus originating a name given wide currency in the European war.]

To a direct question whether he would consider making the Communist Party illegal, Sir John said consideration was being given to the general aspect of the question.

Close Watch Kept

The Minister for Home Security said he was "carefully watching the activities of certain small groups of people of whom some appear to be deliberately anxious to hinder the war effort."

Sir John, who also is Home Secretary, declared to a cheering House that the "national resolution that the war must be waged with all our strength is such that these activities have had so far little practical effect."

"Nevertheless possible consequences of continuous attempts to impede the war effort cannot be ignored," he said, adding that he was considering measures to check such activities.

Free Speech Safeguarded

"The question of what steps can properly be taken to check propagation (propaganda) of a harmful kind was discussed when defense regulations were debated Oct. 31," he said. "There was general agreement that every effort should be made even in wartime to avoid interference with propagation of opinions here by small minorities.

"Liberty allowed by our traditional principles of freedom may be abused, but experience has showed that some are anxious to destroy that liberty."

Before defense regulations would be tightened he said there would be further consultations with members of the Labor and Liberal Parties. Sir John had a private talk with a group of M.P.'s last night.

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 25—With mixed emotions, France today watches British action toward the suppression of "subversive elements."

And since this is very apt to mean Communists—and since Communists are apt to involve Soviet Russia—the problem touches one of France's most tender political spots.

Popular Front Recalled

For the attitude which France should take toward Soviet Russia is one of the most controversial subjects in French internal politics. This is more than a technical diplomatic question. It is aggravated by the painful memories which French conservatives cherish of the years from 1936 until 1938 when French Cabinets were formed on the basis of the so-called Popular Front, a coalition of Socialists, Communists, and Radical Socialists.

The French conservative view of the Popular Front is one of extreme opposition. To be sure the Popular Front coalition of Communists and the Left parties has been smashed beyond any reasonable prospect of reconstruction by prewar developments and most of all by the Soviet-German pact. The French Socialists today are unsparing critics of the French Communists and also of the Soviet Union.

One finds in French Socialist circles very little of the feeling that still persists in some British Labor quarters that there are socialist features of the "Soviet experiment" which are worth preserving. The overwhelming preponderance of opinion among the French Socialists is that the Soviet dictatorship is a grotesque caricature of socialism and is no more worth preserving than the Nazi regime, which also boasts of its "socialist" character.

Call Neutrality a Pretext

An influential section of French conservative opinion is in favor of a more aggressive anti-Soviet policy. It would favor at the least a breach of diplomatic relations and there are not a few French conservatives who would welcome an outright declaration of war on the Soviet Union, accompanied by vigorous Anglo-French naval action in the Black Sea and perhaps an air attack on the Soviet oil center of Baku.

The general arguments of this school of thought may be summarized as follows. Hitler and Stalin are really one. The Soviet pretext of neutrality is a fiction. It may well prove, in view of the prolonged stalemate on the Western front, that the best way to strike at Germany is to strike at its economic hinterland in Russia. In any case the maintenance of diplomatic relations serves no good purpose and the extraterritorial privileges of the Soviet Embassy may serve as a cover for Communist propaganda in France.

Two Envoys on Vacation

A different point of view is upheld by such well-known political commentators as the fiery Henri de Kérillis, who specializes in exposing real or imaginary Hitlerite intrigues, and the dean of French foreign affairs writers, André Geraud, better known under his pseudonym of Pertinax. Their contention is that Hitler is Enemy Number One and that French diplomacy should aim at isolating Germany from its potential allies, Russia and Italy, not at cementing Soviet-German understanding by concentrating public indignation against the Soviet Union.

The question of diplomatic relations is in suspense because the former Soviet Ambassador in Paris, Jacob Surits, was recalled at the request of the French Government after he had sent an unciphered telegram to Stalin, congratulating the latter on his victory over "Anglo-French warmongers." The French Ambassador to the Soviet Union, M. Naggiar, is in France on a vacation that is apt to be prolonged.

The French Government, according to the best available information, will not yield to conservative pressure by entering into hostilities with the Soviet Union unless some new feature arises in the situation. And it will only act in close agreement with Great Britain.

If the Soviet Union should attack Turkey or Rumania a situation calling for the implementation of Anglo-French guarantees of security to these countries would arise. Another factor that might call for a revision of Anglo-French policy toward the Soviet Union would be a large development of Soviet shipments of oil, manganese and other material to Germany across the Black Sea and by way of the Danube. Here, of course, the question of the Turkish attitude would be very important.

[One paragraph deleted by censor.]

The difference, for there is a difference between the state of French and British public opinion toward the Soviet Union, is well worth keeping in view, because it may well influence future decisions of policy.

In France, as contrasted with England, there is far more feeling that the Soviet Union is ultimately, if not immediately just as dangerous and just as hostile as is Germany. There is more willingness to take the risks of an anti-Soviet policy. And there is far less survival of sympathy, in liberal and radical quarters, with the "achievements" of the Soviet regime.

Leaders of Two Nations at Warm Springs

Wide World

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The President of the United States conferred with the Prime Minister of Canada shortly after the latter's arrival at Warm Springs, Ga., for a "visit." Mr. Roosevelt would not permit Mr. King to be interviewed by the press, saying "it would not be good for the American position." Later, the head of the Dominion Government left for Atlanta, Ga., by motor. Neither he nor the President dispelled any of the secrecy which enveloped his two-day stay at the Little White House.

Mackenzie King

Negotiations With Germany Barred by Norwegian King

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (AP)—King Haakon of Norway proclaimed from his secret headquarters that "there is no basis for negotiation" between the Norwegian Government and Nazi Germany."

The King likewise refused to recognize the new Administrative Council set up in German-held Oslo.

His proclamation took the form of a letter addressed to Paal Berg, President of the Norwegian Supreme Court, who authorized the Administrative Council for the German-occupied district. It was distributed by the Norwegian telegraphic agency.

"I naturally agree that the people in districts occupied by Germany must behave in an orderly manner, but neither I nor the Crown Prince can be expected to urge these people to obey German authorities," the King said.

Troop Removal

"The Norwegian Government cannot negotiate on any other basis than that German troops be removed from the country.

"There is no basis for negotiations, since the Germans hold to their claims of April 9. These claims are of such form that no change is possible."

King Haakon contended that the authority being exercised by the Administrative Council in the Oslo district depends upon force and is not being exercised on behalf of the Norwegian Government.

The Administrative Council can be considered only as an assistant organization to the German administration, the King declared.

New Restrictions

In the Oslo area, new restrictions on the movement of all men of military age in German-occupied areas were imposed in new orders requiring those between 18 and 45 to remain at their own homesteads.

The Nazi-controlled Oslo radio announced that the German command had lifted restrictions against travel between neighboring towns and cities in the Oslo district.

"Such restrictions were taken only because at first it naturally was desirable to insure the safety of German troops," the broadcaster said. "German troops now are well entrenched in all outlying neighborhoods and friction has thus become impossible."

Temporary Post

OSLO, April 25 (AP)—German authorities asserted today that the appointment of Josef Terboven by Reichsführer Hitler as Commissioner for the German-occupied area of Norway would be limited to the period of occupation.

They said it did not mean either that Norway had become a German protectorate or Norway's Constitution had been changed.

Herr Terboven, they explained, will act as an intermediary between German and the Norwegian Administrative Commission in Oslo headed by Ingolf Elster Christensen as long as regular diplomatic relations are broken.

Britain Warned to Feed Neediest Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Radical changes in Britain's food distribution system and rationing policy are demanded by Sir John Orr, nutrition expert who has done much official work on food problems in peacetime.

In conjunction with Mr. David Lubbock, his associate in a national diet survey that is claimed to be the most thorough ever made—publication of which has been withheld on account of the war—Sir John has produced a booklet, "Feeding the People in Wartime" in which he issues a serious warning that, in his opinion, unless a low-priced food policy is devised about one third of the population will go severely short of nutritive and essential foodstuffs.

Urging a more progressive agricultural policy as well as radical changes in the system of food distribution, Sir John and Mr. Lubbock declare that after the war there may be a grave food shortage in Europe.

Long-Range Policy

"Our difficulties will be lessened," it is said, "if we have a long-range food policy."

The writers declare that rationing does not ensure equitable distribution of primary foods, or those of which supplies are limited, because the poorest cannot afford to pay high prices demanded.

"Victory will depend more in this war, even than in 1914-18, on the morale and powers of endurance of the civilian population," Sir John says.

"These cannot be maintained unless the whole population is on a diet good enough to maintain it in health.

"As attacks on civilian centers and the effect of propaganda increase, the Home Front will be as important as the Maginot Line." Sir John goes on to point out that although recent years have seen an improvement in national nutrition, the diet of one third of the population still is not up to standard. He maintains that this part of the population, most of whom are unable to buy sufficient quantities of the right kind of food, form the weakest section of the Home Front.

Designed to Help Poor

"Our war food policy," Sir John continues, "should be designed to meet their food requirements. If they are well fed we need not worry about the rest of the population."

This third of the population gets no benefit from food rationing, because butter, bacon, and some other rationed foods are outside its budget.

"There also will be a rise in prices," he maintains. "In the last war the price of subsidized food rose 133 per cent, and unsubsidized 284 per cent. The Nation cannot afford to subsidize all foods. We must select those which are absolutely essential.

"With sufficient milk, vegetables, and potatoes, these need be no malnutrition. With sufficient bread, fat—butter or margarine—potatoes and oatmeal, there will be no starvation.

"We should produce or import these in abundance so that there will be no need for rationing.

"We should fix the price in relation to the purchasing power of the poorest family and pin it at that level no matter how the value of money and the resulting cost of production may fluctuate."

More Vigorous Policy

The greatest difficulty, according to the experts, is not in maintaining supply but in insuring that the poorest folk get their proper share. It is argued that rationing and price-fixing cannot go together. If a balance is struck by price-fixing between prices in wealthy areas and those in poor areas, the poorest cannot afford their ration all the same. Rationing it is said, should be held in reserve in case of unforeseen difficulties and then rations should be issued at a price everyone can pay.

A more vigorous policy in regard to home production and large-scale changes in the distribution system are demanded, not as wartime measures but as a permanent peacetime concern.

"It is foolish to imagine that we need temporary food measures and that after the war we shall come back to 1938 conditions," Sir John and his collaborator declare.

"The war is the conclusive end of an epoch. When it finishes 1938 may seem as far away as 1038."

West Virginia Railroad Fare Cut Made Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—An order authorizing the reduction of intrastate railroad passenger fares to conform with a decrease directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission has been entered by the West Virginia Public Service Commission.

Reds Polled 27,117

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The Communist Party polled only 27,117 votes in the 1935 British general election. It has one member in Parliament, William Gallacher of Fife, Scotland.

In recent years prior to the outbreak of war the Communists undoubtedly gained adherents in England.

The party's newspaper, the Daily Worker, which has a circulation of 80,000, was especially vocal during this period.

Canadians Plan Gas Pipeline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan—A $5,000,000 project for piping natural gas 162 miles to Saskatoon is expected to be started this spring.

It is the first natural gas development and gas line in Saskatchewan and will utilize the newly-discovered gas supply of Lloydminster field, located near the Alberta border, which is estimated to have a reserve of 39,000,000,000 cubic feet.

Construction must be finished by Nov. 1, 1940, and the job will mean work for hundreds of workmen.

The franchise is held by the Northern Natural Gas Company, formed two years ago with capital from the United States. The franchise was granted after once being rejected by the Saskatchewan local government Board, which has supervisory powers over utilities. Only upon the assurance of gas experts that the field had ample supplies of gas did the Board approve a second application. In testimony before the Board, an expert predicted that sufficient natural gas existed in Saskatchewan to supply both the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with a good margin for export.

A further search for both gas and oil in northwestern Saskatchewan will be undertaken. Sinking of 25 new gas wells is the prospect for 1940.

Crude oil now is being commercially produced at the field, though in a small quantity—400 barrels a day. A portion of this is now being used by the Saskatchewan Power Commisssion as fuel in its electric power plants.

Germans Criticize U. S. Hungary Notice

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—The German Embassy issued a statement last night criticizing the recent warning of the United States Minister in Budapest that Americans should leave Hungary while there was time.

"This is the way to cause alarm," the Embassy said. It devoted one brief paragraph to the matter in a press release dealing with Norwegian and Swedish relations.

"An official statement whether Germany is at war with Norway," the Embassy said, "is still unavailable since Germany's protection of Norway must be looked upon as a procedure necessitated by developments and preparations made by the enemy."

The Embassy attributed disquietude in Sweden to the Swedish press itself and said that "even today there is no cessation in the process of alarming the public by publishing colored news and spiteful commentaries" regarding action in Scandinavia.

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	161 Spark St.	Portland, Me.	553 Congress St.
Bridgeport, Conn.	1151 Main St.	Portsmouth, N. H.	86 Congress St.
Fall River, Mass.	29 S. Main St.	Providence, R. I.	338 Westminster St.
Hartford, Conn.	36 Asylum St.	Quincy, Mass.	1484 Hancock St.
Keene, N. H.	49 Main St.	Springfield, Mass.	319 Main St.
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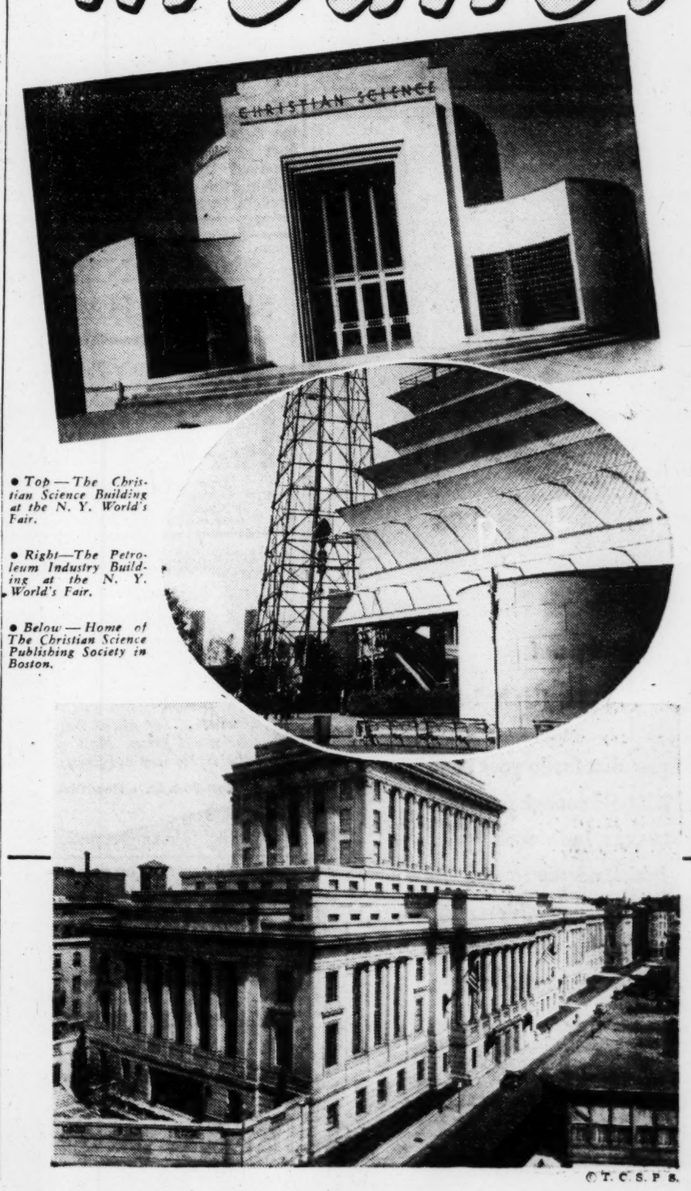

• Top—The Christian Science Building at the N. Y. World's Fair.

• Right—The Petroleum Industry Building at the N. Y. World's Fair.

• Below—Home of The Christian Science Publishing Society in Boston.

LAST year we received many kind letters from you, telling us how much you enjoyed your trips to Boston and stopovers at the New York World's Fair. We're especially grateful for the compliments you paid Esso products and Esso service.

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Anglo-Japanese Moves Center on Nazi Trade

By E. Berg Holt
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 25—Vague reports, emanating chiefly from Japanese sources, that Britain is planning a new "get together" movement with Tokyo are causing some embarrassment in Whitehall.

The one indisputable fact back of such reports is that authorities here have been viewing with growing concern the extent to which Germany is getting supplies by way of Russia's strategic port of Vladivostok. Two main sources of such supplies are Russion ships voyaging from America and Japanese ships from the Netherlands Indies and elsewhere.

Actual figures are subject to some disagreement but there is no doubt that rubber, copper, molybdenum, soya beans, and other vital necessities for prosecution of the war have been reaching Germany in increasing quantities by this route.

Two Methods Discussed

London sees only two ways of curtailing this traffic. The first is by establishing a naval cordon intercepting all ships carrying contraband. The other is to enter war trade agreements in return for agreements whereby, in return for concessions in British markets, potential carriers of goods for Germany would voluntarily limit the quantities carried.

The first method necessitates the use of more warships in the Far East than Britain can spare easily and also involves the possibility of serious friction with Japan and Russia, the former being naturally by far the most important. Attention is therefore being directed more and more to the second method.

It is emphasized in informed circles that no concrete proposals have been put forward. But the fact that Japan wants certain goods which Britain could supply instead of Germany seems to many to be worth investigating.

Britain's General Policy

One of the principal snags is that any such agreement would have to fit into, and not supersede, Britain's general Far Eastern policy which is still firmly based on recognition of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in China, nonrecognition either of Wang Ching-wei, or of Japan's encroachments on Chinese sovereignty, and continued resistance to Japan's interference with the open door and the rights of other States in China.

Britain has no desire to supply Japan with goods which will facilitate the task of the Japanese forces in China. On the other hand could the Japanese be induced to ration Germany, except in return for raw and other materials useful for the prosecution of its aims in China?

Of course, if an agreement could be reached on peacetime levels both for goods imported by Japan and for those supplied to Germany via Vladivostok it would be an ideal solution from Britain's viewpoint. But, seeing that Britain only has a limited possibility of exploiting the nuisance value of interference with Japan's sea-borne trade, most judges doubt whether this ideal can be attained.

Would Price Be Too High

Consequently, the question has still to be settled whether this is worth making in an attempt to reach a compromise solution which would reduce Japan's economic assistance to Germany to a minimum without Britain having to pay too high a price.

A similar problem is being investigated in regards to Russia. In this case Britain is already exploiting the nuisance value by detaining two Soviet ships which are alleged to have been carrying copper and other valuable ores to Germany. Russia maintains that these goods are for its own use. Whether this is so or not, the British action has been followed by the suggestion from Moscow that trade negotiations, broken off when the Russians invaded Finland, be renewed.

The British have not rejected the Soviet suggestion outright and have invited Moscow to submit concrete proposals. But there are indications that Britain insists that conclusion of an agreement be made to depend on the limitation of the Soviets' own exports to Germany and also on Soviet imports, not merely from Allied but from all countries so as to leave little or no margin for re-export to Germany.

U. S. Watching the Attitude Of Japan on War in Europe

Continued from Page 1

not be decided on the political grounds, but will be put on the basis of whether the Commission feels justified in trusting ships, valuable both to this country's economic life and its national defense, in unsettled waters.

Two Cases Await Decision

That the Commission is keeping a careful watch on the movement of American ships in this zone was revealed last week when it sent to the Department of Justice two cases concerning American ships that had been chartered to a foreign interest for service to Vladivostok without consultation with the commission.

This action is seen here as partially responsible for the rumor that the Commission was exercising its own moral embargo against Russia.

The Commission pointed out that there is nothing to prevent foreign-owned ships from calling at American ports and picking up goods for Vladivostok. The reason that this has not been done more frequently, with the result that valuable machinery bought by Russia is piling up in American warehouses, is due to fear of seizure by the British, it is explained.

One reason why the Commission might be justified in refusing to charter ships for the Vladivostok run, according to Commission spokesmen, is that it might necessitate withdrawing ships from other, long-established American trade routes thus disrupting basic trade.

In the State Department it was explained that the imposition of the moral embargo, with its provisions against the export of aviation gasoline or equipment for its manufacture to Russia, was made by the United States to show its disapproval of Russian action in Finland and had nothing to do with the British blockade of Germany and possible Russian leaks through it.

Once imposed, however, it is held here that the embargo will not be lifted until Russia clarifies its position as to Nazi Germany. If Moscow continues to pursue its present policy of friendship with Berlin the embargo is expected to remain in effect. If, on the other hand, Russia composes its relations with the Allies, there are many observers here who feel that the embargo will be lifted.

SubsReportedSunk

BERLIN, April 25 (AP)—The German High Command, in a communiqué today, announced that two enemy submarines had been destroyed in the course of a U-boat hunt in the Skagerrak.

The communiqué also said:

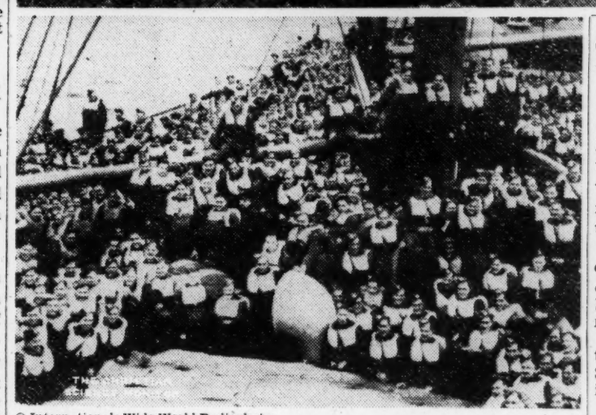
"A flotilla of outpost boats sighted a group of large French destroyers in the western exit of the Skagerrak. Despite the considerable superiority of the enemy forces, the boats started to attack immediately. After a short fight the enemy turned away at high speed and got out of sight to the west.

[A large-scale naval engagement in the Skagerrak was reported in Swedish dispatches April 23. Conflicting reports, however, obscured the outcome of the battle, which was believed to have taken place between naval craft and war planes. At one vantage point on the Swedish coast 10 destroyers were seen to go past.]

PARIS, April 25 (AP)—French destroyers in "a recent action" against the German fleet in the Skagerrak sank two torpedo boats, one torpedo launch and a 750-ton submarine, Navy Minister César Campinchi told the Chamber of Deputies Finance Committee today.

M. Campinchi did not specify the date of the action, but members of the Committee said they received the impression it was within the last 48 hours. The French, he said, had no losses.

Winding Road Awaits British in Norway



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Path of an Army in Norway Is Not Smooth

Upper: This narrow and winding road from Flaam to Voss through a sparsely populated and mountainous section of Norway is the one the British landing party at Loerdasora will have to follow in its drive toward the strategic German-held port of Bergen. Lower: Photograph released by British censor and sent by radio from London to the United States shows deck of a British troop transport crowded with soldiers as it nears the Norwegian Coast. Germans have claimed successful attacks on British troop ships. Late reports from Stockholm say that Germans have driven British and Norwegian troops out of Steinkjer, town north of Trondheim.

Strict Censorship Imposed By Army in Netherlands

THE HAGUE, April 24 (AP)—The Netherlands today imposed censorship on its newspapers for the first time since the war began and in a sweeping decree forbade the publication of "any utterances considered insulting to belligerent nations."

The decree, effective next Friday, was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands armed forces, Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, under his martial law powers. It forbids any publication except under permits granted by the military authorities and these may be withdrawn without explanation.

The maximum penalty for violation of the decree is detention of one year and a fine of 1,000 guilders (about $500).

Although this is the first censorship on the Netherlands press during the war, the military since last November has been exercising a censorship on news sent abroad.

Periodic army leaves, canceled April 9 when Germany began its occupation of Denmark and Norway, will be restored Saturday, on a restricted scale.

East Indies Alert

BATAVIA, Java (AP)—The Netherlands East Indies Government told colonial legislators April 24 that it saw no reason now to proclaim martial law such as had been invoked in the homeland but that a strict watch was being kept on National Socialists and all of the 23,000 foreigners in the islands.

The Government told questioners in the People's Council that it was fully alive to the possible dangers to internal security inherent in the employment of many foreigners in the local civil service and that restrictions had already been placed on the activities of two Nazi newspapers.

Netherlands patriotic organizations in the East Indies have demanded the removal of foreigners and Netherlanders whose loyalty they question from Government posts which might be used to facilitate an internal coup should the Netherlands be drawn into war.

Nazis Gain in Norway

Continued from Page 1

to resist a siege, has ordered the civil population to participate in the defense, drafting 2,000 Norwegians.

Meanwhile heavy snowstorms throughout the Trondheim area and in North Norway have been keeping aviation grounded, which benefits Allies. The latter admit that their operations have been greatly hampered by lack of air bases, but they declare that this will soon be remedied.

Until this is done and the Allied air force can meet the Germans on an equal footing, the Allied troops are hamstrung. Already their main bases at Namsos and Andalsness have been bombed out of existence and vigilant German planes have hampered their every move, inflicting heavy casualties.

Another source of considerable worry to the Allies is that the Germans, despite all their efforts, still land troops and supplies at Oslo.

At Narvik the situation is apparently unchanged, save that the Germans have received more reinforcements by plane. Yesterday 83 planes were counted heading northward. The British have also landed additional forces near the town.

Transports Hit

BERLIN, April 25 (AP)—The German air force, resuming its raids on British naval units along the coasts of Norway, today sank a British minesweeper, set a destroyer afire and hit two transports with heavy bombs, DNB, the official German news agency, reported.

German Activity Shows Increase

BERLIN, April 25 (AP)—Signs of increased German activity on both the military and diplomatic fronts were contained in two news items made available to the foreign press today.

1. The High Command's flat claim that England has begun war on non-military objects in bombarding a village near Heide, northwestern Germany.

2. The statement by one authorized source that the hour for Sweden's "decision" is approaching.

The High Command used unusual language in commenting on the dropping of bombs near Heide, Schleswig-Holstein, south of the Danish frontier. These bombs apparently sank into marshland without even tearing up much ground and without shattering a single window. But the High Command observed:

"The enemy thereby opened aerial warfare on undefended, militarily unimportant localities."

It is therefore assumed that Germany intends to reply in kind.

The Air Ministry in London officially denied today the German allegation that the Royal Air Force had attacked undefended places with no military objectives.

The Ministry's communiqué said the town of Heide was not attacked and that the attack on the Island of Sylt was directed against the Westernland Airdrome, heavily defended German base.

Gain in Rich Men Shown by Britain

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the 1937-38 fiscal year disclosed today that Britain had 1,024 sterling millionaires—persons with the equivalent of about $5,000,000.

That was an increase of 107 millionaires in a year.

Swedes Hold To Fence And Watch Nazis

STOCKHOLM, April 25 (AP)—Sweden continued to watch developments with anxiety, and with determination to defend her neutrality. The press remained objective and there were no open attacks on Germany in the newspapers or on the radio despite obvious Swedish sympathy for Norway.

A new German trade delegation has opened negotiations here and much speculation has arisen whether Germany hopes to use her new position in Norway to influence her economic dealings with this country.

Sweden, meanwhile, is taking a realistic view of her trade problems and discussion of possible new sea routes via Petsamo and Murmansk, Finnish and Russian Arctic ports, and Odessa, Russian Black Sea port, are under way.

Sweden announced that a new defense loan of 500,000,000 kroner (about $120,000,000)—the biggest the country has ever proposed—had been suggested by State financial authorities, to be raised through public subscription.

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph (British news agency) dispatch from Stockholm said the Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) adopted a compulsory military service law, applying to citizens between 16 and 60, to become operative "when necessary."

British General Speaks of Turks As Eastern Allies

JERUSALEM, April 25 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander of British forces in the Near East, told Australian troops observing the 25th anniversary of the historic landing at Gallipoli today:

"With the British, Australians, Turks, and French ready to support each other in the same fighting line, it will need a bold man and a very foolish one to challenge our common interests or the peace of the Middle East."

His message was published in the Palestine Post, Jerusalem's only English daily paper.

Members of the second Australian Imperial force marched at dawn to the British war cemetery at the top of Mt. Scopus, where Sir Harold MacMichael, British High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief for Palestine, laid a wreath on the Australian "remembrance cross" to the memory of the men who fell while storming the heights of Gallipoli in 1915.

Gallipoli is a peninsula guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles which was bitterly and successfully defended by the Turks, then allied with Germany, in the World War.

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Growing Criticism in Japan Shows Public Weary of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After nearly three years of indecisive war against China, the Japanese public not only is restive, but boldly critical of militaristic leaders. Although spied upon by Army gendarmerie, critics find ways to make their views known. The following article, first of three, surveys conditions in war-weary Japan.

TOKYO—There are increasing signs that Japan is weary of war and eager to end the restrictions and privations which have followed in the wake of the army's program to organize a "New Order in East Asia."

Public discontent has been manifesting itself in a variety of subtle ways, particularly since last December when rice and charcoal shortages brought to the mass of the people their first taste of serious discomfort. As further shortages developed in other commodities in the early part of this year, references to "public uneasiness" began to multiply in the press.

Typical Examples

Here are a few typical examples, culled from newspapers:

Nichi Nichi: "In all probability the present uneasiness among the people would not have occurred if Government officials made it a point to let the people know the true financial position of the country."

Yomiuri: "National uneasiness always precedes the downfall of a Cabinet brought about by popular apprehension regarding to administrative policies of the Government."

Mainichi: "It thus becomes plain that to a nation at war, its chief problem with regard to daily necessities is how to overcome apprehensions arising from this shortage."

Yomiuri: "Because the governments these days do not disclose what they are planning to do, the people begin to think of defending their individual livelihood. Under such a situation, a government just cannot secure nation-wide co-operation regardless of how hard it might plead."

Nichi Nichi: "The absence of sincerity on the part of the Government may be cited as one of the principal factors accounting for the generally lax situation today."

Mainichi: "Because there are many causes for the slackening of the people's spirit, relief measures become complex."

Comments of this kind a year and a half ago would have been regarded as little short of treasonous. In recent weeks they have become almost daily commonplaces. In every case the criticism is cloaked with voluble protestations of devotion to the "holy war.' All affirm the necessity of carrying out Japan's program for the establishment of the New Order in East Asia.

Nevertheless, increasing concern is being manifested for the protection of Japan's domestic economy. A writer in the Osaka Mainichi said bluntly: "No matter how a nation concentrates itself in fighting, there is a limit to this concentration or scope of national mobilization. If this limit is ignored, it is liable to endanger the very economic life of the nation."

This attitude reflects a boldness which is almost without precedent. It is permitted to exist for two reasons. First, it represents a firmly established section of public opinion. This is freely acknowledged. Second, there exists a division between the civilian Government, represented by the political parties, and the Army. So long as the newspapers make the vague entity known as the "Government" the object of their criticism, the Army remains acquiescent.

In reality, there are numerous innuendos in the press which suggest that the policies of the Army are no longer wholly palatable to the Nation. Because of activities of the Army gendarmerie, however, no one dares to criticize the Army openly. Present tactics appear to be to make the "Government" the butt of complaint, thus forcing successive Cabinets out of office until sufficient strength has been gained to jockey the civilian officials back into dominance.

Delicate Balance

As matters stand now, the outcome is in delicate balance. The Army cannot reduce its demands for money and supplies if it is to continue to police the occupied areas of China. At the same time, the populace at home is more and more reluctant to exist on substitutes and short rations, and their fears for the economic soundness of the Nation are not without foundation.

A significant indication of the public's restiveness is to be found in demands for reorganization of the "national spiritual mobilization movement." This phrase was invented as a publicity slogan in the campaign to eliminate waste and conserve national resources for the war. The leaders were charged recently with "adhering to more formalities and conventionalism in carrying out the movement," and a forthright demand was made for its dissolution and reorganization "on a firmer footing."

Actually, this amounts to a demand for lightening the burden of war on the great mass of the people. They are tired of pinching and scraping, saving every morsel and particle that may be converted into a second-rate replacement. No one would have the temerity to make such an assertion openly; no one suggests what change in method should be adopted. The protests as they appear in print may seem inchoate, but the feeling behind them is crystallizing rapidly.

Dr. Masamichi Royama, writing in the Yomiuri on the eve of the Diet session, predicted its success would depend largely on its ability "to remove economic and political uncertainty now prevalent."

That uncertainty still exists and will grow increasingly conspicuous as economic pressure tightens

In New Post

Wide World

Frank P. Lockhart

He goes to Shanghai as Consul General after serving the United States Embassy at Peiping, China, as counselor. He has just been assigned to his new post, according to the State Department.

Revolutionary Aim Charged To U. S. Reds

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—Ezra Chase, who said he had been an organizer for the Communist Party at Los Angeles, told the Dies Committee today that the party intended to plunge the country into civil war by calling a general strike in basic industries.

The witness identified what he said were minutes of the Los Angeles County Communist Party convention in March, 1937.

These, he said, showed that the convention had adopted resolutions directing that Communists organize a "progressive caucus" in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council and that Communist units be formed especially in Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates.

The main idea of the party, Mr. Chase testified, was to rally the entire population of Los Angeles behind the trade union movement, and particularly behind C. I. O organization efforts in basic industries like automobiles, steel, aircraft construction, rubber, and communications.

Talks of General Strike

Asked the purpose of this policy, he said:

"The Communist Party is an organization having a revolutionary intent.

"Its purpose is to take over this form of government and install one of its own. Its interest in basic industries is that through organizations it can control them and be in a position to call a general strike.

"By a general strike the Party can paralyze industry, creating a situation leading to civil war. From a civil war, it is easy to convert that into a revolutionary war to accomplish the Party's purposes."

Mr. Chase, telling of what he called Communist "concentrations" in aircraft plants and other key industries, declared the Communist workers were under Party orders to supply the Soviet Union with any information the latter desired.

The witness declared that in the Party's drive on "basic" industries groups of "Red Builders" were sent into the Douglas and Lockheed aircraft plants on the Pacific Coast. He described the "Builders" as trusted party workers engaged in recruiting and in circulating literature.

Tells of "Colonization"

Several reports, read to the Committee by J. B. Matthews, its Research Director, were identified by Mr. Chase as authentic accounts of Communist Party conventions for Los Angeles County and the State of California. Some of them mentioned "party colonization."

The difference between "colonization" and "recruiting," Mr. Chase said, was that, in the former, the Party sent its members into industrial plants to obtain employment; in the latter, party organizers attempted to bring in new members.

He said "colonization" was practiced at the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company plant and at the Douglas Aircraft plant. He declared that at the latter a unit of 40 members was developed "from a very small colony."

Yesterday Fred M. Howe, ousted official of a marine radio union, told the Dies Committee that the Communist Party had placed 150 radio operators aboard American ships, including the yacht of former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies, through control of the C. I. O.'s American Communications Association.

In making the general charge that "high officials" of the Association were Communists and had been for years, the witness declared:

"Their sole purpose is to get control of communications and, in event of war, to tie them up and help the Party take over industries of the United States and establish a soviet system."

Mr. Howe expressed the opinion that messages from Moscow to the American Communist Party were received secretly by Communist operators aboard American ships nearing ports in this country. Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico, asked how this could be done without the messages being intercepted by others and the witness said false call letters and a secret code could be used.

Democrats of Pennsylvania To Seek Unity Under Guffey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 25—Efforts to heal the two-year-old break in the Democratic Party in the Keystone State were begun here today following the victory of Senator Joseph F. Guffey in the State-wide Democratic primary yesterday by a plurality of approximately 100,000 votes over his opponents, Walter A. Jones, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, and William A. McNair of Pittsburgh. Mr. Jones, the chief contender for the Senatorial toga, was backed by David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman, who, when the returns were in, announced his resignation, to take effect in June, when, it was said, he would retire from politics.

The Guffey victory in the primary was so complete that he is today recognized as the head and front of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania. His Republican opponent at the polls in November will be Jay Cooke, Republican State Chairman and descendant of the Civil War financier of the same name.

Returns from 7,777 of the State's 8,105 election districts gave Senator Guffey, who had New Deal backing, 384,425 votes; Mr. Jones, 295,905 votes.

One of Senator Guffey's first moves toward reorganization of the Party will be to name a new Democratic State Chairman to replace Mr. Lawrence.

Efforts to get Pennsylvania Democrats to pull together in November to prevent a repetition of the Republican victory in 1938 were started by Mr. Jones, who appealed to his supporters "to forget the primary and think only of what is best for the national ticket in November." Whether Mr. Jones intended this to mean that minority Democrats in what is conceded to be a strategic state should allow Tuesday's primaries to define policy and leadership, or whether he will continue to wage the anti-third term fight to which he is committed will be seen when Senator Guffey's impending reorganization meeting by New Deal leaders in the State takes place.

Recipient of congratulations from all parts of the Nation, Senator Guffey voiced his thanks to his supporters for renominating him "as their Roosevelt New Deal standard bearer for the fall campaign."

"My victory showed clearly that the good people of Pennsylvania want a continuance of liberal Government and they are against the forces in the Democratic Party that tried to defeat that," Senator Guffey said.

"The people want the Democratic Party to be a liberal party, and that means its leaders must be liberal and in line with the liberals the people elect to represent them.

"If liberalism is to win this November, the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania must be led by men who are true liberals and not opportunists motivated by personal ambitions and their own interests.

"The Pennsylvania Democratic Party must be reorganized from top to bottom and made the fighting liberal force the people of the State clearly want it to be."

Political observers named Luther Harr, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and Senator Guffey's campaign manager, as his choice for the new state chairman. Mr. Harr, however, may refuse to lead the party organization in order to run for Governor in the 1942 primaries, in which event, Ramsey W. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, Guffey leader in Dauphin County, is expected to be chosen for the post.

The Republicans outpolled the Democrats by half a million registrations. Mr. Cooke analyzing the primary returns, asserted that the "wide margin between the Democratic and Republican votes cast assures proof that the citizens of this State are continuing to reject the New Deal in the same thorough way they started to do in 1938."

Mr. Cooke led his nearest opponent, Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Philadelphia attorney, by a plurality which exceeded 440,000 votes.

In the presidential preferential balloting, President Roosevelt polled an unexpectedly large vote of almost half a million, while a handful of write-ins went to Vice-President Garner, Postmaster General Farley, Secretary of State Hull, and Paul V. McNutt, Social Security Administrator.

On the Republican side, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, took first place by 6-to-1 over the candidate next in line, Arthur H. James, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Naval Envoy

Wide World

Veteran Goes to War Zone

Admiral Sir Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans, who, according to a Stockholm dispatch, has been appointed as an extraordinary British naval attaché in Norway and Sweden. Sir Edward saw extensive active service during the World War, and commanded the Royal Australian Navy from 1929 to 1931. In 1916 he married Miss Elsa Andvord, a native of Oslo.

Belgian Cabinet Agrees On New Tax Increases

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet agreed April 25 to increase taxes to realize 1,000,000,000 more francs (about $34,000,000) in revenue.

Taxes on beer, tobacco, sugar, and mineral water and a special defense tax on incomes will be increased.

Edison Declares Navy Cheap When Compared With Defeat

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 24 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Edison said today he deplored "the frightful cost of arming, but the cost of impotence in the face of force is greater. . . . We cannot gamble with defeat."

Asserting that America's desire for peace is "equalled only by our determination to defend our shores and our fundamental beliefs," Secretary Edison told a luncheon group the Navy "must be strong."

National policy always will govern naval policy and naval strategy, he said.

"A single law—a neutrality measure—an application of one of our accepted policies such as the Monroe Doctrine may change the Navy's problem overnight. We must be alert and ready to change its position to meet changing conditions.

"This is a time in the state of world affairs when we cannot afford to be caught off our guard. To be listened to we must be strong.

"Realization of the 1940 situation compels belief that naval building should proceed in as great volume as practicable.

"We took a long 'naval holiday' and failed to build up the strength permitted by the Washington Treaty. To catch up is costly.

"I deplore the frightful cost of arming, but the cost of impotence in the face of force is greater. A second best Navy in time of war will find itself resting on the bottom. Thinking men realize that defeat would cost us in money alone more than a dozen navies. We cannot gamble with defeat. . . .

"I submit that predatory nations will think twice before risking conflict with a strong and prepared United States. The naval program recommended to Congress will, if authorized, serve forceful notice on all possible aggressor nations that the United States intends to protect itself and its interests effectively."

'Bill of Rights' Week to Emphasize Teaching of American Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Early teaching in fundamentals of American democracy became assured for public school pupils of New York State today with the signing by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of the McCaffrey bill establishing a "Bill of Rights" week in the school system.

The Act, effective on Sept. 1, requires the Board of Regents to designate one week each year during which uniform instruction shall be given, suitable to pupils of various ages, on the purpose, meaning, and importance of the Bill of Rights articles in the Federal and State Constitutions.

When Assemblyman Francis J. McCaffrey, Jr. (D) of Manhattan, introduced this bill in the Legislature, he declared that the propaganda of dictatorship could be combatted only by education which inculcated an appreciation of the individual liberty and freedom guaranteed by the democratic system. The place to begin this teaching, he stressed, was in the public schools.

Cowardice Tag Put on 'Business'

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25 (AP)—William L. Hutcheson, President of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (American Federation of Labor), said in a radio speech April 23 that industrial executives have failed "to drive home to the public and to the politician that restrictions on business inevitably bring in their train contraction and unemployment."

Mr. Hutcheson asserted executives were guilty of "mass cowardice in permitting key industries to be purloined and broken one by one with resulting unemployment of labor without rushing in unison to their defense."

"Only through free labor and free management can national progress ever be resumed," he went on. "Management has an obligation to devote itself to the solution of the employment crisis which is stagnating progress and pay rolls. Labor has done and is doing its part to drive the lesson home."

'Front' Defendant Names Coughlin

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—A "voluntary statement" made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by John A. Viebrock, one of 16 men men on trial for seditious conspiracy, named the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Oak Park, Mich., radio priest, as having appointed one of the defendants a national director of the Christian Front.

Mr. Viebrock's statement said William Gerald Bishop, leader of the alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Government by violence, proposed that a sport club be mobilized into squads and given military training "and that the squads be distributed throughout Brooklyn so they could be mobilized if a state of alarm arose."

Christian Front leaders turned down Mr. Bishop's proposal, however, and early last October he organized a group called the "Country Gentlemen," the statement continued.

The statement also asserted that Mr. Bishop had instructed him how to make cordite bombs—"not to kill, but just powerful enough to smash a window or blow in a door"—to be used against the Daily Workers, a Communist newspaper, and also planned to flood the Cameo Theater in New York, where Soviet films were shown.

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Evening, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), Chimes radiocast 7 p. m. Service 7:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Devotional Program

Third Sunday, 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc. (25.4m) 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 3:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Mondays to Saturdays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 6 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Tuesdays and Fridays, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), 11 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Lecture on Christian Science

Friday noon, May 10 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), 12:15 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.

Boy Mountain Climber To 'Do' Mexican Peaks

DENVER, Colo., April 25 (AP)—Such words as Ixtaccihuatl, Popocatepetl and Orizaba aren't just tongue-twisters to young Bobby Melzer—they're more mountains to climb.

Bobby, who last summer "washed up" the job of climbing all peaks higher than 14,000 feet in the United States—64 of them—is going to try to scale Mexico's highest seven peaks this summer. Orizaba, the highest, rises 18,314 feet, topping Pikes Peak by 4,214 feet.

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The Home Forum

San Francisco Afternoon

WE SAT IN the little park on top of Nob Hill, with the sun on our backs as warm as a yellow coat. Grown people, with the lazy look of late risers, yawned over Sunday newspapers, the outspread pages scarcely rustling in the rare windlessness. Children played in the large sandbox which was the core of the square—pale golden tots in sun suits or overalls with sand spilling from the cuffs.

We watched an acquisitive boy of two. He staggered from one child to another, his lower lip thrust out, systematically commandeering the toys of each, and as methodically being repulsed. Several slant-eyed babes from Chinatown built castles among the others, while their young mothers sat on a bench, gossiping shrilly and calling out to their children—now in Chinese, now in English.

Overhead, we could hear a thin droning, like that of a faraway bee. An airplane was skywriting an advertisement, the smoky letters trailing off like torn white tissue paper. Our eyes frayed away toward the horizon. At the top of each street, a view invited us—toward the pale blue bay, among a mass of skyscrapers and bridges; or back toward the housetopped hills of the city, ragged with the dark tatters of eucalyptus trees. Rising, we started off for a walk.

* * *

As if our footsteps made the music, a rickety little tune seemed to spring out of the earth.

"The organ grinder!"

Children dropped their toys in the sandbox. Their light tread scampered around us as they ran across the street. The grinder halted, cranking out his melody; while the monkey, comically uniformed, hopped from one child to another. When he reached a big little boy, perhaps ten years old, he suddenly vaulted up onto the lad's shoulder and swung by his tail from his neck. The boy's face widened in a grin—proud, sheepishly delighted—while the children squealed with envious excitement.

The pattern of the organ squeezed out its thinning sound behind us as we moved farther away. To the north, down an almost perpendicular hill-street, the Golden Gate lay in wide blue quiet. Beyond were the green-crowned hills of Marin County. The Golden Gate Bridge curved in the sunshine, linking those hills to the San Francisco shore, with the higgledy-piggledy masts of Fishermen's Wharf below us, and the sails of the little Sunday-afternoon yachts flitting across the waves like frivolous white moths.

We skipped aside hastily as one of the small hill-climbing cable cars clanked around the bend—the operator leaning down strenuously on the brake, the conductor calling: "Look out for the curve!"—and the young girls holding down their skirts as they sat on the side-facing seats outside. In a moment the whole car rattled away with the delicious crude ceremony of fifty years ago, when mechanical transportation was still something dashing and cumbersomely impressive.

* * *

We started down a little way, walking on the strip of roughened cement in the middle of the sidewalk, which had been put there to help people descend the incredibly steep hill without slipping. In front of a stately apartment house, an epauletted doorman put his little silvery whistle to his mouth and blew a blast for a taxi. As the gaudy cab left its corner in response, we smiled to ourselves, thinking how some tourist from the other side of the world—from China, or India, or Japan—would tilt his head in patronizing amusement at such a quaint American folk noise.

It is seldom that the streets of San Francisco admit defeat from any hill, no matter how steep. There are a few, however, which traffic of even such alpine habits cannot conquer. We came to one of these now. Halfway down, it yielded to the law of gravity and gave up in a wide terrace with a balustrade. Pedestrians could complete the descent by a flight of steps; for vehicles, there was no alternative but to go around to the next block.

We stood for half an hour, propping our elbows on the balustrade, entertained by the view which, on a clear day like this one, is almost inexhaustible. In the foreground, the skyscrapers stood up in the sun like golden cliffs, their diamond windows flashing. The bay spread out its rippled blue rug beyond them, and on its far shore the hills of Oakland and Berkeley rose, strong and brown, dotted with thousands of pale houses. As always, our eyes sought the campanile on the University campus, and found it—a tall thin white spear, pegging down the landscape with its shining grace. As we looked at the big city all around us, we thought of the famous hills of Rome; and of the traditions which, a thousand years from now, might adhere to this New World city on the hillsides, just as they cling to the slopes of that other ancient one. Here, indeed, was a town whose personality could not be permanently changed even by the chaos of a mighty earthquake; whose destiny must go on and on, in this perfect setting of a great harbor ringed by a fertile land.

* * *

A car honked behind us, marring our sense of privacy. Faces looked out curiously, staring at us there. We turned and began to stump cautiously down the steep flights of steps. At one side were a few shingle houses of the old San Francisco type—the brown weathered houses that seem to have grown out of the dry hills and the foggy climate like one of the native redwood trees—pungent, casual, distinctive, unaffected, wholly right. Through chinks in the board fences we could see the slanted overgrown gardens, so tilted that every step must lead either up or down. The old rambling trees and shrubs and vines were heavily, darkly, shinily green, the kind of leaves from which silver beads of fog would like to drip on cool gray mornings. The foliage made us think strongly of the flora of Japan.

Down the hill a little way, a bench was placed. An old Italian woman was sitting there, a black shawl around her shoulders, her worn face gazing blankly out over the bay.

A man was taking a walk with his two dogs. Romping, they galloped boisterously up to us when we called to them, and sniffed at our shoes. Then they bounded away again, their red tongues hanging out, their small sunken eyes bright with laughter.

* * *

We went on down the hill. The pointed eaves of Chinatown rose before us. We frowned at them distastefully—vaguely displeased at the exaggerated kink of the Cantonese roofs in this Southern Chinese colony, so much less subtle in our eyes than the gentle sweep of the Northern Chinese roofs to which we are used. Children shrieked in a playground. A smell of dried fish and tea and straw-packed curios came out of the little shops with the gilt characters on the windows.

The atmosphere of Chinatown changed. A new foreign flavor took its place—the great Italian quarter. Dark-eyed babies toddled on the streets again—but rosy-cheeked ones this time, with a different accent on their small noisy tongues. Long Italian names, with double z's and double c's, made streaks on the shop-signs and the sides of the trucks parked in the alleys. Elongated clubs of gold-crusted bread leaned on the sills. Little fruit wagons, bright with grapes and figs, with apples and oranges and bananas, made still-life pictures on the street corners. A public square loomed up again, tall with heavy weeping willows and a glimpse of cathedral spires beyond. Thick men, dark-suited, and plump women with red cheeks and red sweaters, sat on the benches.

Some of the women began to button up their sweaters. Thin gray fingers of cold seemed to reach out toward us, dimming the warm gold of the sun. We looked up. At the end of the street, the fog was tiptoeing in like a ghost in gray draperies. Up on the hill, the lights were pricking out against the amber sunset.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

Wish On the Wind

The way the wind went
Was north to south,
A big word roaring
In his mouth.

Though what he meant
Was never clear
To us who heard him
Passing here.

May he be spent
Of ill, we say,
This side of south;
And there his way

Be gentled, bent
To idle playing
In meadow grasses
And flowers swaying,

And he who went
With roar and bellow,
Be there the gentle
Grave playfellow

DAVID MORTON

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Holding a Bit of The Thirteenth Century

THIS MOMENT I am in one of the oldest, the prettiest, and the most unknown towns in the world. At my window are cages full of birds; from the roof of my room hangs an old-fashioned lantern; and in a corner is a ray of the sun, imperceptibly but gradually advancing towards an old oak table.

I remained three days at Bacharach, which is, without exception, the most antique group of human habitations I have ever seen. One might imagine that some giant—a vender of *bric-à-brac*, purposing to open a shop upon the Rhine—had taken a mountain for his counter, and placed, from the bottom to the top, with a giant taste, heaps of enormous curiosities.

This old, fairy town, in which romance and legend abound, is peopled by inhabitants who—both young and old, from the urchin to the grandfather, from the young girl to the old dame—have in their cast of features and in their walk, something of the thirteenth century. From the summit of the Schloss we have an immense view, and discover, in the embrasures of the mountains, five other castles in ruins. . . .

At Bacharach a stranger is looked upon as a phenomenon. The traveller is followed with eyes expressive of bewilderment. In fact, no one, except it be a poor painter plodding his way on foot with a wallet upon his back, ever deigns to visit this antique capital—this town of melancholy. . . .

Under my window was an entire little world, happy and charming—a kind of court adjoining a Roman church, which we could approach by a dilapidated stair. Three little girls and two little boys were playing among the grass which reached to their chins. . . . Beyond the long grass were trees loaded with fruit. In the midst of the leaves were two scare-crows dressed like *Lubins* of the Comic Opera; and, although they had the effect of frightening the birds, they failed to do that to the *bergeronettes*. In all corners of the garden were flowers glittering in the rays of the sun, and around these flowers were swarms of bees and butterflies. The bees hummed, the children chattered, the birds sang, and at a little distance were two doves billing.—From "The Rhine," by VICTOR HUGO.

This Is April

April, and the willow is green,
The Judas tree is a purple mist,
A robin pauses to fluff and preen
His bright, red breast, and keep his tryst

With another spring. April is gold;
Daffodils, forsythia, pale
Primroses, and the bold,
Bright tulips. Now the dark travail

Of earth is over. April rain,
Silver, slender, walks the land
And lifts into the light again
A brilliant, many-colored band

Of blossoms. Through the silent glade
The dogwood is a flying cloud;
All this young life is undismayed,
And meets the day, alert and proud.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A THIRTEEN-YEAR-OLD BOY: *Self-Portrait by Albrecht Dürer*

THIS IS the way Albrecht Dürer looked to himself at the age of thirteen years. He was the eldest son of a goldsmith of Hungarian birth. His education was scant, consisting chiefly of writing and reading and some experience in his father's workshop. Since he showed interest in painting, he was apprenticed to Michael Wohlgemuth. But he made comparatively few paintings in his career; his preëminence lay in his great genius as a graphic artist, as maker of engravings and wood-cuts. In these media, he has never been matched. He illustrated scriptural themes with clarity, poetry and tenderness.

The charming self-portrait (*selbstbildnis*) was drawn with silverpoint in 1484, before Albrecht had attained the qualities of style which earned him the title of master. It does reveal, however, a child who is talented and observant. The expression in the eyes betrays a seriousness and concern beyond his years. Already he was feeling the loneliness of the exceptional child.

Her Operatic Career Began Like This

I COME IN CONTACT with many lovely young voices, gifted students who always ask the same question:

"Where and how shall I make a career?"

Twenty or thirty years ago the answer would not have been difficult, for in my early student years we were sent to Europe because one could be certain of finding opera institutions, great and small, where the necessary début and routine were eagerly offered to the singer of talent, once released from the studio.

In Germany, for example, our engagement was made for the entire year, at a small fee to be sure, but so arranged as to guarantee a monthly salary plus an extra compensation for each performance.

One sang not five performances a season, but perhaps three a week: Siebel in *Faust*, a gypsy girl in *Carmen*, Musetta in *Bohème*, Nedda in *Pagliacci*, or Maddelena in *Rigoletto*. Stage experience was thus acquired at no great vocal fatigue by the ambitious beginner. It would not be long before the fledgling would show her mettle and effect her entrance into the important stellar repertoire. In the meantime her training before the public had been well grounded. The privilege of going as a "guest" from one opera house to another broadened and educated the aspirant as no other experience could. A real career would be in the making—not to mention the sheer joy of being able to sing while one was young, while the impulse was fresh and eager.—GERALDINE FARRAR, in "Such Sweet Compulsion." (New York: Greystone.)

Righteous Prayer Is Answered

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MEN OFTEN THINK that if only one could be sure that prayer is always answered, what a burden would be lifted from the heart! There would be no more worry, no anxiety for the future, no care for loved ones far away. Life would be safe, secure. Yet such an ideal is not an impossibility; it was indeed foreseen as the right way of living by the Psalmist, who pictured it beautifully in the twenty-third Psalm.

The teachings of Jesus on the subject of prayer are full of promise. They are summed up in the words (Mark 11:24), "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." Again he said (John 15:7), "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you." Does not this mean that if men steadfastly cling to Christ, Truth, they will receive the spiritual good they earnestly desire?

Throughout the centuries, prayers have been offered in every sort of human need. Not all, apparently, have been answered; yet the conviction persists, deep in the consciousness of mankind, that the element of chance is no part of God's law, which is fixed and immutable, always good. Christ Jesus knew and used this immutable law of good. He also said that "the Spirit of truth," or "Comforter," would come and explain his words. This "Comforter" is Christian Science, the Science of Christianity, the law of God.

Just as the so-called physical laws governing electricity must be obeyed before it can be utilized in lighting or heating our homes, so prayer, to be effective, must be offered according to the spiritual laws which govern the universe of Mind. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, helps us to understand the words of Jesus, quoted above, indicating the spiritual law that underlies them when she says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 5), "Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, coexistent with Him—God giving all and man having all that God gives."

No prayer, offered with a sincere desire to know the truth, can remain unanswered. In the first chapter of Genesis the story is told of how God made man in His image. Our task is to repudiate the opposing evidence of the material senses, and trust the Scripturally declared truth. What we realize mentally will be manifested in our human experience.

A man found himself, some years ago, deprived of funds and dependent on others, owing to a business failure. He sought the aid of a Christian Science practitioner, and together they dwelt upon the spiritual facts which bore on his case, such as the ever-present abundance of good, the continuous activity of man, and the ever-availability of opportunities for true success. He ceased smoking and drinking and applied himself earnestly to the study of Christian Science. At the end of a few weeks he thought of a useful invention, which brought him, in the course of a few months, good financial returns and an established business.

Every man, woman, and child whose thought is pure, and who is instructed in Christian Science, can grasp spiritual facts; but the sensualist, the one whose ambitions are worldly or selfish, can see little of the good which God has prepared for His children. Even though the prayers of materially-minded persons are addressed to God, they reach no higher than the self-centered thoughts of the petitioners, for they are nothing but self-interested demands, made for selfish ends. But when men's prayers are purified and rise to a higher level of desire, they are answered.

Why then is it, one may ask, that the prayers of obedient and apparently spiritually-minded people so often seem to remain unanswered? The reply is that while they may be good and love spiritual things, they may, unconsciously or ignorantly, be entertaining a belief in the reality of matter or evil, which prevents their demonstration of spiritual truth. Matter is unreal, and Christian Science, teaching the allness of God, shows it to be only false belief. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 127): "When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love. If this heart, humble and trustful, faithfully asks divine Love to feed it with the bread of heaven, health, holiness, it will be conformed to a fitness to receive the answer to its desire."

Material beliefs sometimes yield slowly to spiritual truth; and during the process many changes in men's thinking must take place, but the outcome is sure. No righteous prayer is ever uttered in vain. When the allness of God is apprehended and kept constantly in thought, those who understand His nature will not fail to obtain answers to their prayers.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Poetry as Music

ALFRED NOYES . . . was heard to say in a lecture-recital given in the United States, "Poets have heard the music of the poem ringing in their ears as they composed it. This music led to choosing certain words and arrangements to express that music or rhythm. No poet wants his verse said like prose."—From "Choral Verse Speaking," by ELIZABETH E. KEPPIE. (Boston: Expression Company.)

Gerechtes Gebet wird erhört

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHEN denken oft, was für eine Last dem Herzen abgenommen würde, wenn man nur sicher sein könnte, daß das Gebet immer erhört wird. Es würde keine Besorgnis, kein Bangen um die Zukunft und keine Sorge um weit entfernte liebe Angehörige mehr geben. Das Leben wäre sicher, geborgen. Doch ein solches Ideal ist keine Unmöglichkeit; ja, der Psalmist, der es im 23. Psalm herrlich schilderte, sah es als die rechte Art Leben voraus.

Jesu Lehren über das Gebet sind voller Verheißung. Sie sind zusammengefaßt in die Worte (Mark. 11, 24): „Alles, was ihr bittet in eurem Gebet, glaubet nur, daß ihr's empfangen werdet, so wird's euch werden". Auch sagte er (Joh. 15, 7): „So ihr in mir bleibet und meine Worte in euch bleiben, werdet ihr bitten, was ihr wollt, und es wird euch widerfahren". Bedeutet dies nicht, daß die Menschen das geistig Gute, wonach sie aufrichtig verlangen, empfangen werden, wenn sie standhaft an dem Christus, der Wahrheit, festhalten?

Zu allen Zeiten sind in jeder Art menschlicher Not Gebete dargebracht worden. Anscheinend sind nicht alle erhört worden; doch tief im Bewußtsein der Menschheit behauptet sich die Überzeugung, daß Zufall kein Teil des Gesetzes Gottes ist, das feststehend und unveränderlich, immer gut ist. Christus Jesus kannte dieses unveränderliche Gesetz des Guten und wandte es an. Er sagte auch, daß „der Geist der Wahrheit" oder der „Tröster" kommen und seine Worte erklären werde. Dieser „Tröster" ist die Christliche Wissenschaft, die Wissenschaft des Christentums, das Gesetz Gottes.

Gerade wie die sogenannten Naturgesetze, die die Elektrizität regieren, beachtet werden müssen, ehe diese zur Beleuchtung oder Heizung unserer Wohnungen verwertet werden kann, so muß das Gebet, um wirksam zu sein, in Übereinstimmung mit den geistigen Gesetzen, die das Weltall des Gemüts regieren, dargebracht werden. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, hilft uns die oben erwähnten Worte Jesu verstehen, indem sie das geistige Gesetz andeutet, das ihnen zugrundeliegt, wenn sie in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (S. 5) schreibt: „Vollständig getrennt von diesem sterblichen Traum, dieser Trugvorstellung und Sinnestäuschung, kommt die Christliche Wissenschaft und enthüllt den Menschen als Gottes Bild, als Seine Idee, die mit Ihm zusammenbesteht—Gott alles gebend und der Mensch alles habend, was Gott gibt".

Kein Gebet, das mit dem aufrichtigen Verlangen dargebracht wird, die Wahrheit zu erkennen, kann unerhört bleiben. Im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Mose ist berichtet, wie Gott den Menschen Ihm zum Bilde schuf. Unsere Aufgabe ist, den gegenteiligen Augenschein der materiellen Sinne zu verwerfen und der in der Bibel erklärten Wahrheit zu vertrauen. Was wir uns mental vergegenwärtigen, wird in unserer menschlichen Erfahrung kundwerden.

Vor einigen Jahren wurde ein Mann infolge eines Geschäftsmißerfolgs mittellos und von anderen abhängig. Er bat einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber um Hilfe, und sie unterhielten sich über die geistigen Tatsachen, die für ihn in Betracht kamen, wie die allgegenwärtige Fülle des Guten, die ununterbrochene Tätigkeit des Menschen und die beständige Verfügbarkeit der Gelegenheiten zu wahrem Erfolg. Er legte die Gewohnheit zu rauchen und zu trinken ab und vertiefte sich ernstlich in die Christliche Wissenschaft. Nach einigen Wochen ersann er eine nützliche Erfindung, die ihm im Laufe einiger Monate ein gutes Einkommen und ein gutgehendes Geschäft brachte.

Jeder Mann, jede Frau und jedes Kind—alle, deren Denken rein ist, und die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft unterwiesen sind, können geistige Tatsachen erfassen. Aber der Sinnliche, dessen Bestrebungen weltlich oder selbstisch sind, kann wenig von dem Guten sehen, das Gott für Seine Kinder bereit hat. Selbst wenn die Gebete materiellgesinnter Personen an Gott gerichtet sind, reichen sie nicht höher als die selbstsüchtigen Gedanken der Bittsteller; denn sie sind nur eingennützige Forderungen zu selbstischen Zwecken. Wenn aber die Gebete der Menschen geläutert sind und sich zu einem höheren Verlangen erheben, werden sie erhört.

Warum, kann gefragt werden, scheinen dann die Gebete gehorsamer und zweifellos geistiggesinnter Leute so oft unerhört zu bleiben? Die Antwort ist, daß sie, obwohl sie gut sein und geistige Dinge lieben mögen, vielleicht unbewußt oder unwissend an die Wirklichkeit der Materie oder des Bösen glauben, was ihren Beweis geistiger Wahrheit verhindert. Die Materie ist unwirklich, und die Christliche Wissenschaft, die die Allheit Gottes lehrt, zeigt, daß sie nur eine falsche Annahme ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 127): „Wenn ein hungriges Herz den göttlichen Vater-Mutter-Gott um Brot bittet, wird ihm kein Stein gegeben, sondern mehr Gnade, Gehorsam und Liebe. Wenn dieses demütige und vertrauensvolle Herz die göttliche Liebe aufrichtig bittet, mit dem Brot des Himmels—Gesundheit, Heiligkeit—gespeist zu werden, wird es geeignet gemacht werden, die Erfüllung seines Verlangens zu empfangen".

Materielle Annahmen weichen der geistigen Wahrheit manchmal langsam; und während des Vorgangs müssen viele Veränderungen im Denken der Menschen stattfinden; aber das Ergebnis ist sicher. Nie wird ein gerechtes Gebet umsonst geäußert. Wenn die Allheit Gottes verstanden und im Denken beständig festgehalten wird, werden die Gebete derer, die Gottes Art verstehen, unfehlbar erhört.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1940

Hearings Open On State Wage And Hour Bill

Labor charges many are underpaid, industry sees new danger to business in plan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 25—Arguments that many Massachusetts wage earners are drawing excessively low pay were matched against contentions that a proposed State wage-hour law would damage various lines of local business during the first public hearing, held here last night, on the possibility of a State wage-hour act patterned after the Federal Fair Wage Standards Act.

The hearing was conducted by the State Recess Commission on Wage and Hour Standards in the mahogany room of the Springfield auditorium. About 100 representatives of organized labor and industry attended. Each side presented a strong lineup on the measure.

The Recess Commission was organized by an Act of the Legislature with orders to study proposed wage and hour bills and to recommend whether such legislation is desirable in Massachusetts. Senator Chandler Bigelow of Beverly, Chairman of the Commission, presided.

Labor's Side

Organized labor in Springfield led by Charles E. Caffery, President of the Springfield Central Labor Union and a Vice-President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, indorsed a State wage and hour law to protect the "exploited thousands in industry," while each employer to speak maintained that such a law would be harmful to Massachusetts industry because no other State has adopted similar regulations.

Mr. Caffery served as master of ceremonies for the proponents. Marcel A. Kenney, International Representative of the Waiters' and Bartenders' Union, declared that Springfield waitresses were the poorest paid class of workers in the State. He cited several alleged instances of low pay including one suburban restaurant where he said 25 regular waitresses are paid $2.50 each a week, out of which they must pay their own carfare and 70 cents weekly for uniforms. Tips, he said, range from 35 cents a day to $1, sometimes even $2. The union scale is $7.50 a week, Mr. Kenney declared, and hotels pay an average of $5 a week with one meal a day, while extra waitresses at banquets only share in the tips.

Harry Hogan, First Vice-President of the Springfield Central Labor Union, declared that organized labor favored a wage hour bill to eliminate unfair competition by chiselling employers. Mr. Caffery told the Commission that the very workers who would be helped by a wage and hour law could not appear at the hearing for fear of losing their jobs. Employers who pay a decent wage, he said, would like to see some standardized regulation to eliminate chiseling competition.

Industry Replies

Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, urged the Commission not to recommend a law which would be more stringent than the Federal Fair Wage Standards Act. The wage-hour bill considered last year by the legislature, he said, provided for a shorter work week than is required by the Federal law. Massachusetts has long been known as the most restrictive State in the Nation, Colonel Franklin declared, and as a result of State labor regulations has lost many industries.

Now that many agencies, including the Massachusetts Industrial Development and Commission, are attempting bring new industries into the State, he said, it would be unwise to make it even more difficult to do business.

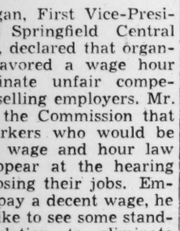
Colonel Franklin reported that 22 States have already considered similar wage and hour legislation, but have turned it down.

John A. Dale, Treasurer of Dale Brothers Laundry, Inc., of Springfield, as spokesman for the laundry industry, maintained that the industry could not assimilate an increased wage cost without passing it along to the customer. That has been tried before, he said, and when the price goes up, the volume of business goes down.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, but with considerable cloudiness and slight temperature change tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; gentle northerly and variable winds.



Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; slightly colder in north portion.

Other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds; partly cloudy tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	47	New Orleans	65	73
Chicago	39	48	New York	43	51
Denver	42	65	Norfolk	46	50
Helena	32	52	Philadelphia	46	54
Kansas City	45	61	St. Louis	46	61
Los Angeles	55	68	San Francisco	54	58
Miami	70	88	Washington	42	51
Minneapolis	37	51			

A—8:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 25.
B—Maximum, April 24.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1:38 p. m., height 10.1 feet.
Friday, 1:55 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:07 p. m. Thursday.

Supervisor

© Bachrach

Miss Minna F. Holl

Director of Longy School of Music in Cambridge

Music lovers in Greater Boston who have enjoyed open house concerts at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge are looking forward to the three-day Bach Festival, to be held Sunday afternoon through Tuesday evening, April 28-30, to open the 25th anniversary week of the school. The Festival includes four concerts by faculty members, conducted by Erwin Bodky and Dr. Everett Helm, and a lecture by Dr. Alfred Einstein, eminent musicologist.

Free tickets are available on request for these events. Nine years ago, when the School was moved from Boston to Cambridge, Miss Minna Franziska Holl, director, introduced Tuesday evening open house concerts which have become an institution.

Group Formed For Handling Relief Funds

Local alertness to new relief needs apparent in the westward movement of the war in Europe is seen in the announcement by former Lieut. Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon of the formation of a Massachusetts committee to handle French and British Relief Funds.

More than 140 leading men and women in the State, including former Governors Channing H. Cox, Alvan T. Fuller, and Frank G. Allen, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and Bishop William Lawrence are members of this committee.

Although no headquarters have been established as yet, a number of unsolicited contributions have been already received and further donations may be sent either to Mr. Bacon at 222 Prince Street, Jamaica Plain, or to Daniel A. Demenocal, treasurer of the fund, at the First National Bank in Boston.

The title, "French and British Relief Funds," Mr. Bacon explained, is the collective name of two recently formed corporations which have been registererd with the State Department in conformity with the neutrality act. These two corporations are the American Society for French Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc., and the American Society for British Medical and Civilian Aid, Inc.

Purpose of the new Massachusetts committee is twofold: first, to bring together those who wish to help the civilian populations of France and England, and, second, to assure aid "to the sick and wounded" of the military forces whenever the need of such help becomes acute.

Among members of the Massachusetts committee are.

Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Judge Robert Grant, Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House; Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Mrs. Charles R. Codman, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Claude M. Fuess, Robert B. Choate, George F Booth, Mrs. George P. Bemis, Gen. John H. Sherburne, Mr. and Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, Mrs. G. R. Fearing, Dr. and Mrs. Richard P. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Mills, Mrs. John S. Ames, Henry L. Shattuck, the Rev. Arthur Lee Kinsolving, Bernard J. Rothwell, Dr. George C. Shattuck, Eben S. Draper, Charles E. Spencer, Jr., Harcourt Amory, Jerome D. Greene, Philip W. Wrenn and Oscar W. Haussermann.

Burlington to Greet Great Canadian Host

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 25 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion were assured yesterday that at least 15,000 Canadians would visit Burlington June 29 for a Dominion Day weekend celebration as a part of their annual international Good Will Tour. The trip is sponsored by Canadian Legionnaires.

Air Antics No S O S, Just a Hungry Pilot

By the Associated Press

Montpelier, Vt., April 25

When Capt. Walter Cleveland, Army aviator, dips his plane over his home it's a signal to start the chops broiling—not an indication that he's in trouble.

Stirred by the plane's antics, neighbors called the Barre-Montpelier airport to inquire if the ship was in trouble. Airport officials explained that it was Captain Cleveland's signal to his wife that he would be home for dinner.

Business Men Act as Faculty To B. U. Class

Students listen to practical advice from members of alumni in many branches of activity.

Students enrolled in Boston University's College of Business Administration spent today listening to practical advice based on actual business experience from alumni who were their vocational advisers for the day.

Instead of regular class instructors, professors for the day were graduates now employed in a score of occupations, who gave the students first-hand information on requirements in those lines, as a guide to adequate preparation before they start job-hunting.

This semi-annual Vocational Day, observed twice each year since 1927, brought 22 alumni from various parts of New England to the lecture platform.

Speakers covered the fields of insurance, journalism, banking and finance, advertising and selling, commercial education, marketing, accounting, management, pre-legal training, retailing, manufacturing, personnel, commercial correspondence, importing, motor transportation, job plant printing and investment banking.

Direct Contact

"Vocational Day," Prof. Horace G. Thacker, head of the vocational department, explained, "provides a direct contact between the student and men already successful in the field. These men, because of the experience they have gained in their climb to the top, can give the soundest occupational data for the student and it is a first-hand source."

The day's program opened with Alfred J. Cardell, Jr., of the vocational department, speaking to Juniors on "Interpretation of Job Analyses," and Professor Thacker addressing Seniors on "Bridging the Gap—Our Extern Plan." The "extern plan," according to Professor Thacker, is a business apprenticeship and thesis-report at the end of the year, similar to the internship of a medical student. This is a prerequisite to obtaining a degree.

Between 10 and 11, and 11 and 12, students selected the fields in which they were interested and listened to alumni experts in those lines.

Speakers and the faculty attended a luncheon at noon. The afternoon session was a general assembly in the Hayden Memorial auditorium at which Royal K. Hayes, Commander of the Lowell Chapter of the Yankee Division Veterans' Association, spoke on "The Democratic Way."

Last Call Made On Census Returns

An appeal by Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the 1940 Census in Eastern Massachusetts, was made today, asking all residents of Massachusetts not visited by the census enumerator to contact their district supervisor and report the fact.

"Names of district supervisors," Mr. Murray said, "may be secured by asking postmasters in the local offices. Should this fail, supervisors' names may be ascertained by writing to the Census Bureau, Chamber of Commerce Building, Boston."

Mr. Murray reported that the census is rapidly nearing completion and predicted that population figures would be available for publication next Monday.

In a 15 minute radio address this morning the local manager thanked the public for its splendid co-operation. He told listeners that opposition to the census, which seemed so strong at the beginning, was virtually non-existent. "It was based on misinformation and misunderstanding and was quickly dispelled," he declared.

Bridge to Be Closed

William P. Hickey announced today the closing of Meridian Street from Condor Street to the Boston-Chelsea line from Friday midnight till 5 a. m. Saturday, due to repairs on the Meridian Street bridge.

The U. S. Navy Gets a New Addition

By a Staff Photographer

New Aircraft Carrier Wasp Commissioned

Upper—Aft deck of Wasp with sailors at attention as flag is raised during an April shower. Lower left—Superstructure of Wasp with group of Bluejackets. Lower right—Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Capt. J. W. Reeves, Jr., the commander of the new ship.

Aircraft Carrier Wasp Joins U. S. Navy

With all the form and precision of naval tradition, the newest unit of the rapidly growing fleet of the United States Navy—the $21,000,000 aircraft carrier Wasp—was accepted and placed in commission at the Army Base, South Boston, today, heavily guarded on all sides.

It was said to be the first time that a new Navy craft had been commissioned outside the boundaries of the Navy Yard, as far as the port of Boston is concerned, and was necessitated by the crowded condition of the yard at Charlestown, where every pier is occupied. But the Wasp's berth was in the slip immediately adjoining the huge drydock, which is owned by the Navy, and in which the Wasp, herself, rested for a time, before heading out to sea for the stiffest test a craft can be subjected to—official trials.

The 405 Bluejackets who had less than three hours before trooped down the gangplank of the steamer New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines, which brought them from New York, lined up on the deck of the Wasp—their future "home"—while officers stood erect, and Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, read orders from the Navy Department placing the vessel in commission.

Flags Raised

A sudden downpour, just as the ceremony took place, drenched the several hundred members of the crew, marines, officers and guests who stood in a semi-circle on the exposed flight deck of the ship. Everyone, however, including the women in their gay spring outfits, stuck it out gamely through the exercises.

Attendance was restricted to naval officials and government officers from Washington, the Boston Navy Yard, and representatives of the ship builders. No State or city officials were present.

Flags were run up, while Marines stood guard, keeping the unidentified from approaching too close to the big craft that measures 739 feet in length, over all. The Wasp was then turned over to Capt. John W. Reeves, Jr., who read orders assigning him to command the transport of aircraft.

Following the exercises, Admiral Tarrant admonished the crew to maintain the high tradition of the Navy and expressed the hope that the Wasp would be a credit to the fleet.

Brief orders were barked out, setting watches aboard the Wasp—seventh vessel of that name in the United States Navy—and Uncle Sam found himself with a new member of his Naval family. Admiral Tarrant, Captain Reeves, and other officers inspected the vessel, while the first installment of a crew that will eventually number as high as 2,000 men began to familiarize themselves with their new quarters.

Naval officers thought the ship might remain in Boston until July 1, then to proceed to Norfolk to pick up planes, pilots, and mechanics.

Authorized in September of 1935, as a part of the then program of bringing the Navy up to full strength of the London treaty, the keel was laid April 1, 1936, at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy. The 17,200-ton displacement craft was launched three years later, on April 4, 1939, and another year was taken to finish the construction. Completion of the Wasp was about 18 months behind the original schedule, chiefly due to changes made in the design of machinery after the construction was under way.

Cruise Later

Present plans call for the Wasp to remain at her present berth, for about two months, virtually throwing her shadow over the British armed freighter Holmlea, which is loading scrap metal for the United Kingdom. After additional equipment and fittings are installed, the Wasp is due to make a "shakedown" cruise before assigned to a definite place with the fleet.

Construction of the Wasp gives the vessel its own outstanding characteristics. The funnel is on the starboard side, rather than in middle, to allow greater length for the aircraft take-off deck. The craft has a beam of 110 feet, and measures 79 feet from keel to aircraft deck. Accommodations are designed for carrying 75 airplanes. Armament includes eight five-inch anti-aircraft guns and a liberal number of smaller ones. Designed speed is 29.5 knots.

The Wasp in the first aircraft carrier built at Quincy in many years. The 33,000-ton Lexington, now a part of the Pacific fleet, was built at Quincy, but was originally designed as a battle cruiser. Plans for this vessel were changed in accordance with disarmament programs, and the vessel was converted into an aircraft carrier, when partially constructed.

Pearson Quits Security Board

The resignation of John Pearson, New England Regional Director for the Social Security Board, was announced today. Mr. Pearson will become the administrative head of the Dartmouth College Eye Institute. His retirement from the Social Security Board will take effect May 1.

No announcement has been made by Paul V. McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, as to who will be appointed Mr. Pearson's successor. Mr. Pearson was at one time secretary to John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire and former Chairman of the Social Security Board.

Beano 'Undercover Crime,' District Attorney Says

It is the "undercover crimes" such as beano and the numbers racket, not the publicized and spectacular ones, that "threaten good government," Robert F. Bradford, District Attorney of Middlesex County, told members of the Women's Republican Club this morning at 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Mr. Bradford, who spoke from the experience of campaigns which he has directed in Middlesex County against both beano and the numbers rackets and which have resulted in the elimination of beano in Somerville and Watertown by city officials, said that gambling "must be curbed, if good government is to triumph."

"I have fought gambling, and I will continue to fight it hard," the District Attorney declared. "Our Legislature has seen fit to legalize certain forms of gambling. It is not for me to criticize their action. All I can say is that legalization of certain forms of gambling has made it harder to prosecute the illegal."

He said he spoke from the results of his investigations and that he could say that gambling was a contributing cause of higher tax rates, rising welfare costs, and the drawing away of millions of dollars that should have been spent for the necessities of life, such as shoes, shelter and food.

The remedy, Mr. Bradford said, does not lie entirely in the kind of prosecution that he has been carrying out in Middlesex County. The real issue, he said, must lie at the polls. "We must elect public officials who will not legalize any form of gambling," he declared.

The philosophy of gambling, said Mr. Bradford, is based on the hope of getting something for nothing. It is a temptation to those in the lower earning brackets, those on relief—those who feel that they have nothing to lose.

Mr. Bradford stated that when his office raided the headquarters of a $3,000,000 numbers racket in Middlesex County they found hundreds of Works Progress Administration, Social Security and Old Age Pension checks. These racketeers, he said, are utterly without mercy and they feel no pity for the depressed victims of their racket.

"When we consider that in one year a racket can take from the poor $3,000,000 and that only by great sacrifice and work can we raise a community chest of $4,000,000 it can readily be seen that gambling is a threat against the security of the public.

"Going hand in hand with these rackets," Mr. Bradford continued, "is a complete cynicism among many of our public officials and a growing cynicism in the home. This is a challenge to us too serious to be ignored. We must go back to the government of laws and free enterprise as contrasted with the government of men. Our first problem must be the elimination of gambling."

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Edward P. Ferber.

More and Faster Trains On Boston-New York Run

More trains, faster trains, and a rearrangement of schedules to insure "every hour on the hour" departures of through trains from Boston to Providence, New Haven and New York, are major improvements which will go into effect on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad on Sunday, Frank J. Wall, Vice-President, announced today.

The issuance of new timetables, resulting from the advent of Daylight Saving Time, will see the Merchants Limited placed on the fastest schedule in the road's history, the Yankee Clipper opened to coach travel for the first time, and the running time of through trains considerably reduced.

New Haven officials describe the changes as "the greatest improvement in a single timetable in the history of the company, yet brought about without raising our speed limit, but rather through operating improvements and new designs in equipment."

Clipping 15 minutes from its present running time, the Merchants Limited will make its 229-mile run to New York in 4¼ hours, leaving South Station daily except Saturdays at 5:00 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time.) The Merchants will remain an all-Pullman de luxe train, although the fare will be reduced.

Coaches will be added to the crack Yankee Clipper, which will continue to leave at 1:00 p. m. (D. S. T.) on its fast 4½-hour schedule, and the extra fare will be eliminated. By this change, the Clipper will offer coach travelers the fastest running time ever available to them between the two cities.

With only minor exceptions on Saturday and Sunday the "every hour on the hour" departure of through trains will be in effect from 8:00 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. inclusive (D. S. T.). This convenient schedule was made possible by adding a new train, leaving Boston daily at 11:00 a. m. (D. S. T.) on a 4¾-hour schedule, as well as other timetable adjustments.

When the new timetable is in effect, there will be a total of 32 trains, operating in both directions, between Boston and New York.

A similar speeding up of train service also will take place between New York and Springfield, one train being quickened 20 minutes, and others 17, 15, 10 and five minutes each.

New Haven officials believe these improvements in service will do much to stimulate rail travel, coming as they do at a time when coach fares are only two cents a mile. They also are expected to be welcomed by those planning to visit the New York World's Fair, and by World's Fair visitors contemplating a vacation in New England.

Cambridge Park Commission Opposes Playground Plans

Unexpected opposition from the Cambridge Park Commission has thrown serious obstacles in the way of an enterprising group of Harvard University students and the Friends of Boys, Inc., social service agency, who together had planned to build a co-operative playground for more than 200 Cambridge boys, it was learned today.

Complications set in last night as Stephen H. Mahoney, Superintendent of Parks, and John A. Spencer, Chairman of the Commission, delayed action on a petition from the Harvard group until a legal opinion could be obtained from Richard C. Evarts, City Solicitor.

These men were reported to be opposing a privately-constructed and co-operatively-directed playground, for fear of legal complications, and were said to be in favor of city control of all such projects.

Until last night, it appeared that the Harvard Pacifist Association, with the help of Cambridge boys, would be able to build softball diamond, basketball and volleyball courts, and horseshoe pits on land at the corner of Harvard and Prospect streets, near Inman Square, Cambridge.

However, if the City wishes to lease the territory instead of the Friends of Boys, and is willing to assume the responsibility for supervising the work, the Harvard students will change their plans and co-operate with the City, according to Mortimer S. Rayman, student leader of the project.

Mr. Rayman, a Harvard National Scholar from Chicago, attended an American Friends Service Camp in the summer of 1939 and there was inspired to do something constructive for the underprivileged boys of Cambridge.

Boys themselves, according to previous plans, were to do the work of leveling the ground, growing grass, and building the equipment. It was to be completely their project, and they were enthusiastic.

Friends of Boys, Inc., were to lease the land from the owners, principal among whom are the heirs of Sarah Fuller. Harvard students visited houses in the vicinity, and gained permission for a baseball diamond—if, and only if, the Friends of Boys would take the responsibility for broken windows and other damage. Consent to this proviso, granted with respect to the time of their supervision, did not satisfy some of the owners.

Other legal difficulties arose in the course of negotiations. Finally the City stepped in, and the Park Commission is at present considering either leasing the property or smoothing the way for the Friends of Boys to do so.

Mayor Offers to Reconsider Cambridge Pay Rise Plan

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge today declared that he was ready to reconsider his decision to include pay raises in his 1940 budget.

"I am frank to admit that I made a mistake in including the pay raises in view of the present conditions in the city, and I am sorry that I did it," Mayor Lyons stated.

"However, I do think that those recommended for raises are entitled to them."

Mr. Lyons reiterated his stand taken since the Council rejected the budget on Tuesday night and declared that the action of the Council left nothing for him to do. "I am willing to co-operate, but the next move must come from the Council," he declared. "Moral courage is required on the part of the Councilors to return the budget to me with cuts made."

Observers expressed the opinion that Mayor Lyon's change of view may pave the way for an understanding between him and the Council.

The Councilors yesterday moved to reconsider their action of Tuesday night and will convene tomorrow.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"Salvation," by Sholem Asch, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. Starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinee Saturday.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Granny Get Your Gun." 2:05, 5:20, 8:25.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Big Guy," Jackie Cooper and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. Also "My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field and Lon Chaney, Jr. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Honeymoon Deferred." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 2:20, 5:45, 9:15. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 1:05, 4:35, 8.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi." Italian prize film, starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05. Also "March of Time," 10:45 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15.

Modern—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Calling Phil Vance," with James Stephenson.

Metropolitan—
"My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne and Lewis Hayward. 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:25. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family. 10 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 4, 7:05, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:25, 9. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:55.

R. K. O. Boston—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:51 a. m., 1:36, 4:21, 7:05, 9:51. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:38 a. m., 12:23, 3:08, 5:03, 8:38. Tomorrow: "Torpedo Raider." Also "The Showdown," with William Boyd. Stage: Al Bernie, Harry Savoy, Cappy Barra Harmonica Ensemble, and the Novak Sisters.

State—
"Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. 12:50, 4, 7:50, 10:20. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
Historical features, "Old Hickory." "Land of the Navajo Indian." "Guatemala—Banana Industry." "Flying Targets," "No Parking," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "March of Time." "Isle of Columbus-Haiti." "John Nesbitt's Passing Parade—"Mark Carleton." "Fashions for Play Hours," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney Jr., and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Calling Phil Vance," with James Stephenson.

Tremont—
"Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. Also "Rose Marie," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"Zanzibar," featuring Lola Lane and James Craig. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10:10. Also "The Face Behind the Scar," with Griffith Jones. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Also "Suicide Legion."

University—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Little Chickadee," starring Mae West and W. C. Fields. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. Also "I Take This Woman."

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra. Soloist: Charles Wakefield Cadman, Composer-pianist. Joseph Wagner, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Sculpture by Miss Bullard. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Clothes That Become One –Not High Styles–Favored

Teaching people to dress is more important than just showing them "high styles," Miss Beatrice Bowry, who directs Filene's Clothes Institute, believes.

"We give all types of fashion shows, not only from the fashion point of view in the store, but for educational groups as well," Miss Bowry explained. "We teach individuals to dress, and we teach the public to dress—women can all be made to look charming with proper study of dress."

Miss Bowry foresees big success for the long-torso suit, and as for hats, she says a woman shouldn't wear a bonnet type "unless you have a benign, placid expression, and an unfurrowed brow."

Instead, Miss Bowry recommends the forward-tilted berets that are also fashionable this season, and that are, she says, vastly more becoming.

"There are only certain things everyone can wear," Miss Bowry pointed out. "It's more important that a thing be becoming than that it be in the very latest trend of fashion."

Teaches Modeling

Miss Bowry conducts a school of her own to teach modeling, also works with observers from other stores from all over the country who come to Filene's to learn methods.

"We get asked to give fashion shows in all sorts of places today," Miss Bowry declared. "Both cities and suburbs are getting fashion-minded.

"But it isn't only fashion shows we give. There are also illustrated lectures."

Miss Bowry says questions come in from customers all day, of varying types. Here are some of them: How long are skirts going to be? What dress should a woman wear to a four o'clock wedding? What a woman's husband should wear to a five o'clock wedding. What kind of bathing suit her husband should take to Florida.

Women also want to know what they can use out of their last year's wardrobe and how to doll it up with new accessories, Miss Bowry said.

Miss Bowry also gets many inquiries from girls who want to model. She says her greatest need is for models in women's sizes. It's a good way to add to such a woman's income and for her to find an interesting side line, Miss Bowry pointed out. Her talks with girls who want to model, Miss Bowry says, she finds a great second interest to her work in fashion education.

Talks to Girl Frankly

"I tell a girl frankly whether she would make a good model. If so, I recommend what she can do about it. If not, I take time to make other suggestions."

In the summer, Miss Bowry teaches clothing teachers who want to get brought up to date, particularly with fall in mind. She thinks the theory of color application should be taught in all high schools and colleges.

Above all, Miss Bowry likes to be known for teaching people to dress.

"Anybody can learn fashion by reading the fashion magazines," she says. "But that doesn't interpret fashion for the individual."

An average of about 3,000 women a week the year 'round hear Miss Bowry tell about fashion—except, she says, in the summer, and Christmas week, when her department takes time off.

For this spring, Miss Bowry says: "Skirts are a little shorter. Corseting is very important."

This is primarily because of the vogue for the long-torso suit, Miss Bowry explains.

As for colors, Miss Bowry said, "Contrary to the general expectation, everybody practically can wear gray, if the gray is worn with a flattering color, as, a violet turban and violet gloves, or such as a pink blouse and hat.

"Both navy blue and gray are good as a background for your becoming pastels."

So This Is Spring

By a Staff Photographer

It's the Long-Torso Suit for Women This Spring

Miss Beatrice Bowry, seated, who heads the Clothes Institute at Filene's, puts her approval on one of the new long-torso spring suits as modeled by Miss Barbara A. Keith of Brookline, Mass. Suit is navy wool twill with bound edges. Model's rough navy straw is one of the new forward-tilted berets with a tremendous sweep toward the front and a red quill emphasizing the sweep. Miss Bowry's hat is a Breton sailor, also with the extreme forward sweep. She is wearing some of the popular Indian jewelry being featured this spring.

Beauty Parlor Wages Set

Minimum-wage regulations affecting approximately 18,000 employees in the 5,500 beauty parlors in Massachusetts will go into effect on June 1, the State Minimum Wage Commission has announced. This order originally was declared effective Sept. 1, but was suspended by the Commission for further study.

Under the new wage scale full-time employees will be paid as follows: hairdressers $16.50 a week, operators, manicurists, maids, and appointment clerks $14.50 a week. For the first three months of employment in the industry the minimum pay will be $12.50 a week. Part-time hairdressers will be paid 50 cents an hour and part-time manicurists and maids 40 cents an hour. Part-time employees are those working fewer than four consecutive hours.

Other provisions call for pay at the regular rate for waiting time spent on the employer's premises, $16.50 a week for operators who have held a license for a year and an hourly rate for commission workers based on the minimum wages in their classification for a 48-hour week. Tips shall not be considered part of the weekly wage.

Educational Group Names Its Officers

Delegates attending the annual three-day conference of Senior and Junior High School Principals and Deans of Girls at Framingham State Tteachers' College today elected officers for the next year. The following were elected by the Massachusetts Association of Deans of Girls: President, Evangeline Goddard, Spencer; Vice-President, Katherine Bronson, Wellesley; Secretary-Treasurer, Bertha Drugan, Beverly. Retiring President is Doris Dixon of Milton.

Officers chosen by the Massachusetts Association of Junior High School Principals were: President, A. Henry Ottoson, Arlington; First Vice-President, Raymond J. Dickman, Winchester; Second Vice-President, Norval B. Spinney, West Springfield! Third Vice-President, Henry B. Burkland, Middleboro; Secretary-Treasurer, Mary M. Dolan, Plymouth. Retiring President is Mary E. Trumbull, Chicopee.

Christian Science Church of the Air

Arthur Perrow of Chicago, Ill., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air on Sunday, April 28, 1940, at 12 noon, Eastern Standard Time, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Perrow will speak on "The Kingdom of Heaven."

Mrs. Doris Irene Berry, the soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal No. 208, a hymn setting of "The Mother's Evening Prayer," a poem written by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and No. 148, "In Heavenly Love Abiding."

This program will originate from Station WBBM, the Chicago outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear this program through WDRC, Hartford, Conn.; WPRO, Providence, R. I.; WORC, Worcester, Mass.; WGAN, Portland, Maine; WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Request Concert. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Budapest—6:35 p. m.—"Hungarian Dance." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—8 p. m.—Talk: "Background to the News." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Light Music. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News Bulletins in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Guatemala—10 p. m.—Chamber Music TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—Talk: "Vive la France." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Crimson Hits At Harvard's Army Training

An attack on the Harvard Military Science Department for its alleged introduction of political propaganda into the training of future army officers, made this morning by the Harvard Crimson, went unchallenged today as Lieut.-Col. Henry D. Jay, Professor of Military Science and head of the Department, refused to deny the charges.

"An unadvertised but highly unified group of men at Harvard," the Crimson asserted in a leading editorial, is disseminating "personal theories on problems of national and international importance.

"The R. O. T. C. crams many of its lectures to students in Military Science with picked news items illustrating the necessity of the Dies Committee, the un-Americanism of labor unions, and the absolute necessity of huge defense appropriations."

These subjects, Professor Jay admitted, "may have been mentioned" in the classrooms.

The Crimson charged that each of three lectures a week is begun with attacks on excessive income taxes, labor organization, and "un-American" textbooks used in the primary schools.

Specific instances were cited in which the instructor is said to have denounced "Socialist agitators," the taxes required of the President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and textbooks by Harold Rugg.

"These items sometimes lead to a full hour spent in what the Military Science Department terms 'teaching the American Way,'" the Crimson declared. "They are considered equally important with factual scientific training."

Professor Jay did deny a further allegation, that students are promoted only when their views coincide with those of the teachers. But with respect to the editorial he merely stated that "an attack from the Crimson is considered a boost in our Department."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Friday, April 26

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc
11:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:15 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
5:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music," transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner": transcribed.
7:15 p. m.—"Science and Man," presented by the American Association of Scientific Workers, Boston and Cambridge Branch.
7:30 p. m.—"Understand Music." Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard. "The Post-Romantic Composers."
8:00 p. m.—The World of Art.
8:15 p. m.—The Diary of a Traveler: The Americas.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Symphony Harpist Mingles Muses of Music and Poetry

Elford Caughey is the second harpist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra which should be a full time job for anybody — but Mr. Caughey is not that kind of an artist. In fact he manages to conduct two careers without too much difficulty—except in the matter of names. He admits that his name has given him some trouble.

"You can't pronounce it," he says with a faint air of resignation, "nobody can pronounce it." One gathers that the matter of pronunciation doesn't bother Mr. Caughey—he calls it Cawee—so much as a harpist. After all harpists are few and far between and if you just say, "you know, that other fellow that plays the harp in the symphony, most people know who you mean."

But, one gathers from Mr. Caughey, it is different with a poet —and Mr. Caughey has managed to write and publish quite a lot of poetry in the past ten or more years he has been with the Boston Symphony.

Drops His Pen Name

Only for a great many of these years only a few people who knew he was Elford Caughey the harpist knew that he was also Thistram Livingstone, a poet whose work was appearing in some of the better magazines. Now, after some years of this duality, he has decided to merge his careers and be Elford Caughey, harpist and poet, or poet and harpist. It seems that he is not sure which career will come first.

Of course, the most obvious thing to ask Mr. Caughey is if the harp or the poetry was his first means of expression. His answer is that he studied the harp since boyhood but that he has been writing poems for about ten years.

Does he find a relationship between poetry and music?

He doesn't. At least as far as his own experience is concerned. He sees poetry as a different means of expression—a more personal and individual one.

Now Merges Muses

He takes his poetry as seriously as his music, however, and the other year he spent his entire time studying and writing poetry. He returned to the harp because, he says, "I found that I wrote as much poetry when I was spending part of my time with harp as I did when I had all day to write."

He thinks of poetry not as a social instrument but as a revelation of the experiences of living. One gathers from talking with him that he is not in sympathy with much of the so-called "modern" poetry. It is possible that he is more influenced by the harp than he knows.

In his apartment, a little way from Symphony Hall, he keeps several harps. It is a bookish and musical atmosphere in which he makes music and poems. A great white Russian wolf hound adds to the picture of musician and poet.

"There is a great deal of beauty and comfort in the modern world," he says. "I think that poetry and music should express these qualities. It is as important that some artists express these things and make us aware of them. Otherwise we might grow to believe, if we heard and read only some of our modern musicians and poets, that the world possessed no admirable aspects at all."

He writes a great deal—between concerts, between lessons and other odd moments of the day and night. "I write all the time," he tells you as if he spent no time at all with harp. But music, it appears, is so much of his life that it doesn't occupy a great deal of his free thought. You feel that he very possibly is writing a sonnet in his head in the midst of a symphony concert.

That is the strongest impression that you gain from talking with this young man—he has music and poetry in his head.

John Ritchey.

By a Staff Photographer

Elford Caughey

He plays the harp in the Boston Symphony Orchestra and writes poetry—and has made a career of both.

U. S. Experts Aid Industry In Research

Business research of all types, localized in various communities and calculated to promote greater efficiency in business, is being sponsored by the United States Department of Commerce in cooperation with various universities and colleges, it was announced today by Harold P. Smith, Manager of the New England District Office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Dr. Nathanael H. Engle, Assistant Director of the Bureau, is today visiting the University of Connecticut, at Storrs, Conn., the first of several conferences in New England regarding the plan to develop localized business research, according to Mr. Smith. He has already conferred with presidents and faculty members of 48 universities in 37 States. Dr. A. N. Jorgensen, President of the University of Connecticut, and Prof. Albert E. Waugh of the Department of Economics, have arranged a series of meetings for business groups from the entire State.

Under the plan, the research would be conducted by persons familiar with local conditions and enjoying the confidence of local businessmen, explained Mr. Smith. The Department of Commerce will co-operate by setting up in Washington a consulting service to prevent duplication of effort, and otherwise promote economy and efficiency in business research.

Amherst College, and Massachusetts State College, both at Amherst, Mass., will be visited tomorrow, and on Saturday, Dr. Engle, will meet Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, and Ralph G. Wells, Director of the Bureau of Business Research. Dean Everett G. Lord, of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, will be present at an informal luncheon with faculty members at the University Club in Boston.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, and Dean W. B. Donham of the Graduate School of Business Administration, will meet with Dr. Engle on Monday, April 29. In the afternoon of that day, Dr. Engle will address the Graduate School.

May 1, Dr. Engle will visit the University of New Hampshire at Durham; May 2, the University of Maine at Orono; May 3, the Rhode Island State University at Kingston, and that afternoon, Brown University, Providence.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of The Christian Science Monitor Views the News in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Presque Isle—No regular time assigned, WAGM, 1420kc.

Tech Registrar Honored

J. C. McKinnon, Registrar of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was elected President of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars at their annual meeting in St. Louis today.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	Ambassadors of Song
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	**Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**Yankees baseball game**	Organ concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Speakers: music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	**Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	"Consolairs"
4:4.	What's the Answer?	Dramatization: news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Yankees baseball game**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Woody Horman's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Tune Time"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Music"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": inter-	"Novatone Time"	Soprano and organ	"Curtain Calls": re-	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	views	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	corded music	Song recital
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	**Musical Americana: choir and music**	"Mr. District Attorney":	Kay Kyser's College of	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers	**Joe Penner; Jacques**	dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	Variety program
8:30	"Strange as It	Renard's Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery":	Kay Kyser's College of	Variety program
8:45	Seems": war news		dramatic sketch	Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	**Worm's-eye view of new**	**"Good News of 1940":**	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages from the Classi-
9:15	teur hour	**Huntington Av. subway**	**music; comedy**	Sports Writers' Quiz	cal Album"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	**55th Annual American**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie**	**Elizabeth, N. J., Phil-**	"Pages from the Classi-
9:45	teur hour	**Composers' Concert**	**Rosenbloom; orchestra**	**harmonic Orchestra**	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Cab Calloway's Orch	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	How to Make Money	Cab Calloway's Orch	**Bob Burns; Spring By-**	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch
10:30	Sports; weather	**War news and comment**	**ington; Basil Rathbone;**	"Concert Revue": Henry	Serenaders
10:45	**Sen. David I. Walsh**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch	**orchestra**	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Herb Marsh's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Claude Sweeten's Orch
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Will Bradley's Orch	Frank Gagen's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45	Orrin Tucker's Or	"Music You Want"	Don Bestor's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orch	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn: songs	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Variety Program: Ra-	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Shopping talk	kov's Orch.; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Accordiana"	Variety Program: Ra-	"Portia Blake": sketch	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Fashion Review	kov's Orch.; soloists	"Kate Hopkins": drama	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"About Us"	News; "Helpful Harry"	Dramatized news	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	**American School of**	"As You Like It"	Food news	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	**the Air**	"Breakfast Club": or-	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	chestra; soloists	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	'Thunder Over Paradise'	"The Man I Married"	'New England Cupboard'	Al Rawley
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	'Organesque'
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	'Shopping With You'
10:45	"Stepmother"	Rakov's Orch.; soloist	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	'Shopping With You'
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Jean Ryan, songs
11:15	"Life Begins": sk	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	'Symphony in Jazz'
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	Jack Berch Song Club	'Against the Storm'	The Buckeye Four	'Lost and Found'
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; comment	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian Melodies	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian Melodies	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dick O'Heren, tenor	Song recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	"Let's Dance"
2:00	Music With't Words	**NBC Music Appreciation**	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Front Page Drama"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**Hour: Dr. Walter**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	"Your Family": sk.	**Damrosch, conductor**	"Valiant Lady": drama.	"It Happened in 1915"	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	**Music Appreci'n Hour**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	Western Serenade
3:15	"Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	**Yankees baseball game**	Organ Concert
4:00	WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Behind the Stars"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	**Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y.**	"Consolairs"
4:45	What's the Answer?	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Yankees baseball game**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Time for Dancing"	"Name It and Take It"	"Midstream": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	Talk; music	"Jack Armstrong": sk	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	**"Serenaders"**	**"Musical Rendezvous"**	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	**"Musical Rendezvous"**	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Cab Calloway's Orch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Music; talk	Richard Himber's Orch	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz":	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	questions; answers	Allen Roth's Orchestra	**"Stage Door Memories"**	dramatic sketch	Celia Page, soprano
8:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	'This Amazing Amer-	**Lucille Manners, so-**	"Fifth Row Center":	"Melodic Moods"
8:15	**dramatic sketch;**	ica": quiz program	**prano; Ross Graham,**	dramatization	"Melodic Moods"
8:30	**Abbott and Cos-**	**"Security for Ameri-**	**baritone; Frank Black's**	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Variety program
8:45	**tello; orch.; News**	**cans": John L. Lewis**	**Orchestra; chorus**	**"Sinfonieta"**	Tenor and piano
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party": vo-	"Waltz Time": Frank	"Sports Guide"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	chestra; sketch	calists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	"First Nighter"	**10th Annual Festival of**	'What's My Name': quiz	'Command Performance'	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	dramatization	**American Music**	program	'Command Performance'	cal Album"
10:00	"Grand Central	**War news and comment**	**Don Ameche Variety**	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station": drama	Ted Steele's Ensemble	**Program**	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	"Front Line Headlines"	"Behind the Headlines":	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Human Nature in Actino	James H. R. Cromwell	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Swinging Strings"
11:30	Sports; **"Master**	"The Music You Want"	**Philadelphia Salutes the**	The McFarland Twins	"Day's End"
11:45	**Works on the Air"**	"The Music You Want"	**Byrd Expedition**	The McFarland Twins	News Service

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SPAM	A HORMEL HAM DELICACY	12 oz TIN	25c
OCEAN SPRAY	CRANBERRY SAUCE	2 17 oz TINS	21c
DEL MONTE	FRUITS FOR SALAD	30 oz TIN	25c
CAMPBELL'S	SOUPS . . . Except Chicken and Mushroom	3 TINS	25c
CAMPBELL'S	CHICKEN or MUSHROOM SOUP EXCEPT CREOLE GUMBO	TIN	10c
HEINZ SOUPS		2 1 LB TINS	25c
FRENCH'S MUSTARD		9 oz JAR	10c
AUNT JEMIMA	PANCAKE FLOUR	20 oz PKG	10c
SWANSDOWN	CAKE FLOUR	44 oz PKG	23c
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR		44 oz PKG	25c
MINUTE TAPIOCA		2 8 oz PKGS	21c
FRIEND'S BEANS	BRICK OVEN BAKED	2 28 oz TINS	25c
B&M BAKED BEANS		2 28 oz TINS	25c
EVR-REDY CHICKEN FRICASSEE		14 oz TIN	29c
RELIABLE FLOUR		24 oz PKG	21c
BAKER'S SHREDDED COCOANUT		4 oz PKG	9c
JELL-O DESSERTS	6 Delicious Flavors	4 PKGS	19c
ROYAL DESSERTS		4 PKGS	19c
LAKESHORE HONEY	Pure Bees' Honey	LB JAR	19c
COMSTOCK PIE APPLES	Already Sliced	20 oz TIN	10c
OVALTINE	14 oz TIN 59c	6 oz TIN	33c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER		40 ft ROLL	5c
WHITE FLOATING SOAP		3 BARS	10c
OAKITE	The Sudsless Cleaner	11 oz PKG	10c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		3 ½ lb TINS	25c
SUPER SUDS	Blue Pkg (Concentrated) Buy 2 pkgs at regular price - get 1 more for 1c	3 LGE PKGS	40c
FINAST BAKED BEANS		2 28 oz TINS	23c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI	White Spray	8 oz PKG	5c
HURFF'S Vegetable or Tomato SOUPS		10½ oz TIN	5c
HURFF'S TOMATO SOUP		3 22 oz TINS	25c
CRISCO	3 lb TIN 49c	1 lb TIN	18c
SPRY	3 lb TIN 49c	1 lb TIN	18c
MAZOLA OIL	PT TIN 21c	QT TIN	39c
RINSO 2 LGE PKGS 39c	OXYDOL 2 LGE PKGS 39c		

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By the Makers of Hartley's Jam

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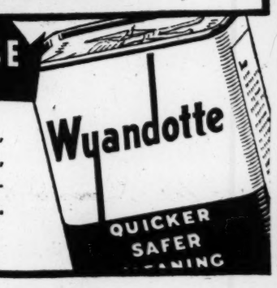

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Season all foods with purer, *saltier* Worcester Salt and notice how the family will ask for second helpings. Ask for Worcester Salt today. It's free from the bitter impurities so often found in cheap salts, yet it costs but a trifle more.

Two-Way Radio Call System Used by Connecticut Police

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25—A frequency modulation two-way radio system was put into operation this week by the Connecticut State Police Department. The first of 10 transmitters, one for each of the police barracks scattered around the State, began broadcasting at the Hartford headquarters of the Department.

So new that the equipment had to be specially designed and custom built, the frequency modulated radio network is planned to cover every square mile of Connecticut, making it possible for patrolmen in automobiles to maintain constant touch with their superior officers on every highway and country road.

State Police Commissioner William J. Hickey said that 225 patrol cars will be equipped with the radio receivers and transmitters.

Professor Daniel E. Noble, of the University of Connecticut, who has been experimenting with frequency modulation for several years, designed the State Police equipment and is directing its installation. According to Professor Noble the new type of broadcasting eliminates noise so successfully that its signal can be clearly heard over greater distances than the signal from an amplitude modulation station of much greater power. The transmitters in the State Police cars, powered by storage batteries, will have 30 watts of power ouput. The fixed transmitters at the police barracks are of 250 watts power.

Senate Districts

Connecticut was reminded this week of something it has always known but never done anything about, the unequal distribution of its State Senate seats. The State Election Law Commission which will recommend changes in the election statutes for consideration of the next General Assembly, has been studying the population of the 35 districts represented in the State Senate. In the fifth district, Bristol and nearby towns, for example, one Senator represents 40,000 voters, in the thirty-first district, northwestern Litchfield County, there are only 12,000 voters.

Redistricting can be undertaken only in the session immediately following a Federal census. If Connecticut intends to equalize its Senatorial districts, 1941 is the time to do it.

Park Delayed

There's been a hitch in the preparations for opening of New London's new municipal Ocean Beach park. Nunzio Corsino, Hartford contractor, has been ordered by the Ocean Beach Park Board to appear before it April 30 and show cause why his contract should not be declared null and void.

Mr. Corsino holds the contract for construction of the bathhouses, portico and service buildings at a cost of $194,000. The work was to be completed by May 25. Payne & Keefe, architects for the project, have reported to the board that the work is far behind schedule.

Music Shed

The music shed on the Stoeckel estate in Norfolk, scene of many notable musical events, will open for the 1940 season with a concert by Litchfield County amateur musicians May 31. The shed is now being operated jointly by the Yale School of Music and the executors of the Stoeckel estate.

Speeders' Rehearsal

Hartford police are putting on a two weeks "dress rehearsal" before the city's new 25-mile and 30-mile speed limits become effective May 1. Speeders now are given warnings. After May 1 they will get tickets.

Tolls Opposed

Connecticut Young Democrats, in State convention assembled at New Haven, went on record against collection of tolls on the Merritt Parkway. The tolls are a method for road financing of the Republican State Administration.

Gannett to Speak

Frank Gannett, third Republican Presidential aspirant to visit Connecticut, will speak in Hartford April 30 at a dinner arranged by the Connecticut Council of Republican Women. Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire have preceded him in brief campaign stops.

Button? Button? Maine Man Has Six Thousand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALFRED, Maine—A book of sample buttons, jet and pearl disks bearing exquisitely cut cameos of contrasting materials, that came out of an ancient tailor-shop in Kennebunk, Maine, is the highlight of the 6,000 button collection of Herman E. Roberts, of Alfred.

These buttons came from Paris more than a century ago, and have never been removed from the original cards with their French labels which are displayed book-fashion in a black case about the size of an ordinary large volume. That is, those that remain have never been disturbed, but Mr. Roberts found himself unable to resist the offer that was made him for one row so that card is now incomplete.

Mr. Roberts seems to have a knack of picking up brass buttons that have an appeal on account of their history or decoration. The most curious one that he has is adorned with a wide open Bible under which are the woods, "In God We Trust."

He also has cards of Goodyear buttons dated 1857, black cloth buttons decorated with women's heads in glass, and black composition, probably gutta percha, buttons with copper profiles.

But the most beautiful buttons in the array, excepting of course, the cameos, are the cut steel and jet buttons so fashionable on women's dresses 60 years ago. These are really works of art with their delicate carving and lacy designs. So also are the buttons inlaid with mother-of-pearl figures and the metal rounds showing raised designs of everything from pyramids and camels to branches of flowers and fruit.

Then, there are the glass buttons, some of flat crystal etched with reclining deer, the lines filled with gold, others with raised flowers and still others, most desirable of all, containing colored posies within the glass, like the old-fashioned paperweights from which so many reproductions are now made.

The calico buttons are exquisite bits of white porcelain with designs, checks, plaids, and dots in dainty colors that were once used on men's shirts.

Industrial Aid Studied in N. E.

How New England can both encourage its existing industries and attract new industries will be discussed by New England industrial development officials who will gather here tomorrow in the Sixth Annual New England Industrial Development Conference.

One of the features of the Conference will be an interpretation in terms of New England of the program for financing small industries carried on by the Industrial Corporation of Baltimore, Md. G. Harvey Porter, Executive Vice-President of the Corporation, will outline the accomplishments of the Corporation.

Nashoba Apple Fete Mav 12

Plans for the Sixth Annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival, held each year in Westford, Mass., are well under way. At a recent meeting of the executive committe, it was decided that the celebration of the Festival this year will extend throughout Apple Blossom Week—beginning Sunday, May 12, and continuing through Sunday, May 19—the thirty-eight towns of the Nashoba apple district co-operating with Westford, where the Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival originated.

The Festival has grown increasingly so that this year, as spring brings its succession of blossoming periods, apple orchards all over New England will hold open house.

The program of Nashoba Apple Blossom Week will be opened with a symbolic service featuring "The Spirit of Nashoba," portrayed by an Indian girl. There will be seventy-five miles of well-arrowed tours through the Nashoba district, leading past blooming orchards and to fine panoramic views.

There will be an Apple Blossom Queen and her Court, each one representing a Nashoba town. The annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Ball, in honor of the Queen, will this year be held in the neighboring town of Groton. The climax of Apple Blossom Week will occur in Westford, when Queen Nashoba VI will receive her crown from the Governor of the Commonwealth and will be entertained with appropriate festivities.

700,000 Bushels of Potatoes Is Goal Set by Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I.—Potatoes, potatoes—and more potatoes!

That's what Rhode Island farmers are talking about. They are putting their talk into action by plowing under 4,000 of the State's acres with the hope of producing at least 700,000 bushels by next fall.

From the shores of South County and Newport to the Blackstone Valley and other cities and towns on the Massachusetts borders, the census enumerators found they had to obtain their information while the farmers operated their tractors or guided one and two-horse plows up and down the fields.

Dr. John L. Tennant, State College economist here, says the potato industry has grown by leaps and bounds since 1929 and this year will see another forward step.

Dr. Tennant is one of the experts who makes known that Rhode Islanders are making a serious threat to the laurels of Maine as a "spud" growing State.

Despite the activities in other parts of the State, the community of Slocum in North Kingston, a short distance from the college which is the center of the industry, is quiet. Benjamin H. Brown, the largest grower in the community and who will plant 175 acres this year, says at present it is a "little too cold."

On the railroad siding at Slocum, however, freight cars full of potato seed are being unloaded.

Four carloads of seed already have been brought down from Maine. It takes 17 bushels of potatoes to seed one acre, it was explained.

In the South County and Newport districts, growers are preparing to plant Early Cobblers and about the first of May, the Sebagos and Green Mountains will be planted. Dr. Theodore E. Odland, State College agronomist, said that the shore areas were able to plant a little earlier because of a difference in soil.

Despite the enormous growth of the potato industry in the State, Rhode Island farmers need have no fear that they will produce too many bushels, experts say. Insofar as potatoes are concerned, the State is a deficiency market in that it consumes three times the amount it grows.

Potatoes last year brought anywhere from $1.80 to more than $2 a hundredweight and indications are that prices will be good again this year. The average yield in the State, according to Dr. Tennant, was last year between 170 and 180 bushels an acre, but on the specialized farms such as those at Slocum, the average yield has been about 450 bushels an acre. The result has been the grabbing up of potato land by farmers already here and the influx of growers from Maine. There has been considerable transfer of land and the deeds show that the potato acres come at high prices.

Peru Rewards Co-operation

Foreign Trade Flashes

Co-operation between employer and employee has been recognized by the Peruvian Government as a basis for public reward, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Provisions have been made by the Government of Peru for awarding special diplomas, prizes, and Order of Labor and Social Cooperation, to employers and employees "who distinguish themselves through co-operation," said Mr. Smith. The awards are to be made annually during the national holidays, and are designed "to encourage social peace, stable collective progress, co-operation among the social classes, and mutual respect of the rights of capital and labor."

Paper Oil Cans

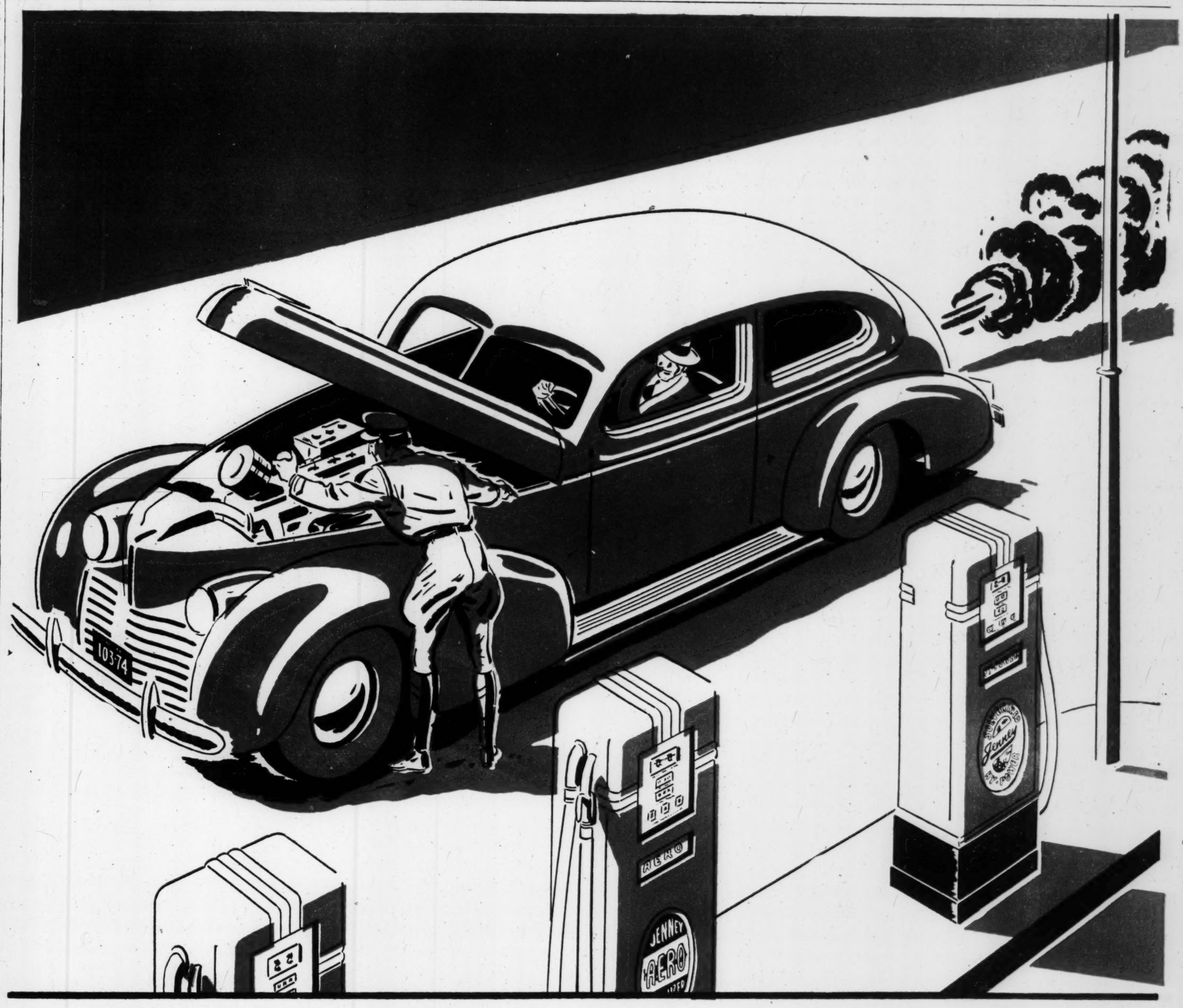
Oil cans made of waste paper are the latest innovation in Germany, said Mr. Smith. Oilproof cardboard bottles are being used as containers for lubricating oil, as a result of the metal-saving program initiated under the Four-Year-Plan. In order that they may actually meet the requirements of the lubricating oil trade, they have been standardized, a development that seems to point to a comprehensive replacement of oil tins, by paper "bottles."

Nazi Steam Engines

For the first time in the history of the steam engine, light metal pistons are being used in Germany, in a new and revolutionary type of steam engine, said Mr. Smith. This newly developed "featherweight" engine weighs only a fraction of the condensor type normal steam engine. It is designed principally for use on ships, and involves a multiple-cylinder even pressure system, with 3, 6, or 9 cylinders arranged on one crankshaft, with the engine being built similar to an internal combustion engine with no crosshead. It is claimed that the novel construction of the new engine will permit a saving of 30 per cent in space, with a steam consumption of only 70 pounds per horsepower.

New Plant in Java

Oleomargarine, cooking oils, and fats, supplied to the Netherlands Indies market, from the Manila branch plant of a large American company, will soon be produced at Surabaya, Java, by the same company, according to Mr. Smith. Plans for such a plant have just been completed.



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R. I. Assembly Leaves Behind Most of Governor's Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25—The Rhode Island General Assembly will not meet for another year, but Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has a convention and an election facing him on top of the fact his program largely went into the discard. His chief consolation lies in the fact that the only commission he desired—an election commission—was set up, but included members of his own party who were opposed to him.

The session distinguished itself, however, by making possible the Governor's long-sought appointment of Charles M. Sears, Jr., as Director of Co-ordination and Finance. It took a special act to bring about the appointment, but it ended a controversy that began a year ago.

It was definitely learned that the path for final adjournment was smoothed when administration chieftains compromised with the leaders of a coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans, headed by Charles A. Curran, Providence Republican, but guided to some degree at least by Aldermanic President Ernest E. Dupre of Woonsocket. It was the same group that operated last Friday night to kill the Providence ward redistricting act and pass the measure removing the tax on tobacco products, other than cigarettes.

Here is the picture of laws passed and not passed:

Passed

Provide charter act.

Five bills revamping the State's caucus and elections laws and creating a four-member Board of Elections vested with broad powers.

Act carrying out the administration's recommendations for changes in the liquor laws.

Act exempting State employes of 10 or more years' service from the necessity of taking civil service examinations.

Act repealing the tax on tobacco products, other than cigarettes.

Act providing for a referendum for Providence on a non-partisan system of municipal elections.

Act giving Providence a fifth Senator, and revising senatorial and representative district lines.

Act appropriating $50,000 for use of the Attorney General's department in investigating vote frauds.

Act eliminating the requirement for mandatory certification of cases to Supreme Court on constitutional questions.

Act requiring cities and towns asking bond authorization of the General Assembly to provide specific information on their financial condition.

Act enabling cities and towns to install parking meters, if approved in referendum.

Act authorizing Providence to reguiate and license auto parking places at $25 maximum annual fee.

Act allowing Providence to issue $1,000,000 in funding bonds.

Act allowing Providence to issue $750,000 in bonds for school improvements.

Act placing a ceiling of $3,000 on the amount of employee's salary on which an employer must pay unemployment compensation taxes.

Act to change the waiting period under the unemployment compensation law from two weeks to one week for total unemployment, and from three weeks to two weeks for partial unemployment.

Resolution to pay the Committee on Elections, Frauds, and Corrupt Practices, and its clerks, a total of $6,950.

Act making appropriations for support of the State totalling $15 180,983.27, for 1940-41 fiscal year.

A special $697,000 appropriation for various State purposes, including new equipment for the Department of Public Works, extension of the State College sewer system, and construction of a building to house both the State's voting machines and National Guard equipment.

Act changing the fiscal year in Providence municipal government to make it conform with the calendar year until Jan. 1.

Act setting up permanent visiting committee of five for state institutions.

Act requiring certain minimum standards of knowledge in basic sciences of applicants for license to practice in the healing arts.

Act bringing supervision of the manufacture and sale of bedding and upholstery under the department of business regulation, and providing machinery for supervision and penalties for violations.

New public assistance law, increasing State contribution for aid to dependent children from two-thirds to three-quarters, and defining settlement at five years for chronic relief.

Act giving Providence police and firemen 15-day sick leave.

Act permitting cities and towns to hire money for anti-pollution purposes without counting it toward their debt limit.

Change to Dec. 20 date for submission of budget estimates to Governor by department heads, and giving Governor more time to submit budget to General Assembly.

Act establishing uniform aeronautics laws.

Act causing owners of idle tax-exempt mill property to set a price at which they will sell when claiming exemption.

Did Not Pass

Several bills dealing with increased safety in building laws to prevent fire tragedies.

Administration's corrupt practices act.

Resolution proposing constitutional amendment for life tenure for supreme and superior court judges.

Resolutions proposing constitutional amendment to end gas tax diversion.

Act to permit cities and towns to tax personal tangible property of telephone company.

Acquisition of Mount Hope Bridge by state after approval of voters.

Several measures proposing investigation of wire tapping.

Joint resolution creating a commission to conduct special audits and investigations of municipal finances.

Savings bank life insurance.

Several measures eliminating employee contributions to unemployment compensation fund.

Act permitting Newport, if referendum approves, to acquire property of Newport Electric Corporation.

New charter for Central Falls.

An act repealing the administrative control act for Providence.

Two acts proposing a State-wide juvenile court.

Act providing for acquisition by the State of the Jamestown bridge when it becomes debt-free.

Act revising the ward lines in the city of Providence.

Act setting a minimum limit of 16 inches on striped bass.

Acts giving the State temporary measure of control over municipal affairs in Pawtucket and Central Falls.

New mental health act.

Act permitting city and town councils to grant local planning boards the right to approve sub-divisions and propose amendments to zoning ordinances before council action.

Resolution for a commission to study advisability of a bridge across Providence River or Narragansett Bay.

Act to put State on pay-as-you-go basis by limiting new State debt at any one time to $100,000.

Act to guarantee public hearings under the civil service law.

Act proposing a bounty of 50 cents per 100 pounds on starfish.

Act for sterilization of mental defectives and criminals.

Act recognizing collective bargaining and setting up a State Labor Relations Board.

Act providing Providence policemen and firemen be paid on salary instead of per diem basis.

Boston Scouts In Citizenship Fete May Day

May Day of the Boy Scouts will be the occasion for a Citizenship Rededication program, when more than 6,000 Scouts and leaders will gather at South Boston Stadium for a campfire and reaffirmation of their oath and law. A parade around Columbus Park will take place between 7:30 and 8 p. m., ending at the stadium, where a one-hour program will follow.

Alpha Phi Omega, national college fraternity to which are eligible only men who are or have been Scouts, M. I. T. branch, is sponsoring the program, which will be the second one held by Boston Council of Boy Scouts. Springfield College Chapter will stage an elaborate Indian fire-lighting ceremony in costume.

The program will open with music by the Farm and Trades' School Band, Thompson's Island Scout Troop 1. Campfire entertainment will be next in order, with various Troops making presentations in song, skills, chorus groups, instrumental music, and skits. Following this there will be a pageant of American manhood, emphasizing the liberty and freedom of America, and the contribution to citizenship training made by the program of the Boy Scouts of America.

During the pageant, all Senior Scouts will take the Senior Scout Citizenship Pledge. Scouts who have become 21 years of age this year will be welcomed into citizenship in a special ceremony conducted by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Highlight of the program will be the finale, a dramatization of the Scout oath and law, in which everyone present will take part.

Dismissal of R. I. State College Head To Be Investigated

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt announced today appointment of three prominent educators to investigate the dismissal of Raymond G. Bressler, President of Rhode Island State College, by the State Board of Trustees of State Colleges.

The men, who accepted, are Edward C. Elliott, President of Purdue University; Frank L. McVey, President of the University of Kentucky, and Dr. Lloyd Morey, Comptroller of the University of Illinois. Their investigation would begin around May 13, in this city, the Governor said.

Dr. Bressler's dismissal recently raised a furore among students and alumni, and for a time Governor Vanderbilt refused to step in. However, he disclosed today that the Board of Trustees had recently suggested to him that an investigating committee of educators from land grant colleges outside of New England be invited to interview the Board, Dr. Bressler, and the faculty; examine all records, and make a public report on their findings.

The Governor said that the committee not only would look into the Bressler case, but also give their analysis of the present organization and educational aims of the State College, and make recommendations for the future conduct of the institution.

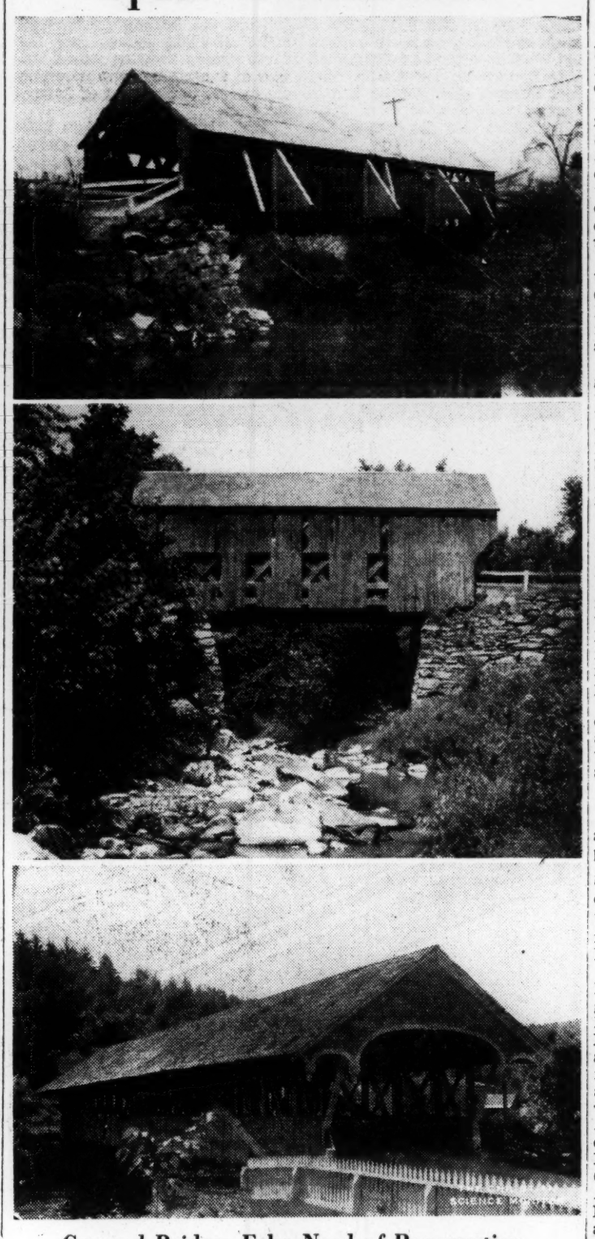
John Coolidge Named Delegate

ORANGE, Conn., April 25 (AP)—John Coolidge, son of the late President, will go to the Republican State Convention as a delegate for the second time this year.

He was chosen unanimously last night as one of this town's two delegates.

Mr. Coolidge, employed by the New Haven Railroad, made his bow in politics two years ago when he was elected a convention delegate and a member of the Town Committee. Unlike his father, he has shown little ambition for holding public office.

Spans of Americana



Covered Bridges Echo Need of Preservation

New England's interest in its old covered bridges is being aroused by realization of their gradual passing. At top is Flying Buttress Bridge near Hopkinton, N. H. Center picture, near North Springfield, Vt., shows the building of old stone abutments, practically a lost art. Below is a lattice type old bridge at Stark, N. H. This one is painted yellow, with white trimmings.

Old New England Bridges Subject for Photographer

New England's interest in her old covered bridges, so many of which were taken by the hurricane of 1938, or have been washed away in years of bad spring floods, continues to crop up. The University of Maine's technology experiment station recently announced a research on covered bridges in Maine.

The Vermont Historical Society has long worked to have Vermont's covered bridges preserved. Vermont is said to have more covered bridges left than the rest of New England put together.

A hobby of photographing New England's covered bridges has brought fun and a living to a man in Wollaston, Massachusetts, whose work for many years was as a photoengraver. His name is Clarence A. Maine. He recently had an exhibit of his photographs, hand-tinted, at the Boston Public Library and he receives invitations to lecture before groups. Now Mr. Maine, accompanied by his wife, travels throughout New England supplying art stores.

First Bridges About 1800

The earliest bridges in New England were built along about 1800. Mr. Maine, who has made an extensive research into the subject of covered bridges, says he has found.

How did he get started on his hobby?

"I was brought up on an old farm in Connecticut near Willimantic and the Shecutic River, which had a covered bridge over it," Mr. Maine said.

"Well, I hadn't thought of a covered bridge for years until last winter when I was up to Concord, New Hampshire.

"I was taking a ride one afternoon and saw some of those old covered bridges. I got to thinking how few of them there are left.

"That night, I made up a poem. Then I decided I wanted some photographs to go with it. So I started looking for covered bridges, and my friends looked for covered bridges for me, too.

"The first thing you know, I was able to get up a regular list of covered bridges. I couldn't find any in Rhode Island, but there were three in Connecticut, nine in Massachusetts, 20 in New Hampshire and about the same number in Maine. Vermont has about 200 still left on the side roads."

How to Be "Done With It"

Mr. Maine has run into some amusing anecdotes that have come down about covered bridges. Once at town meeting, the story goes, there had been a great argument as to whether another bridge should be thrown across the river. There was evidently a hot debate, the last speaker having shown that in the course of four miles there were four bridges. Just then, an old farmer arose. "I kin settle this argument right here and now," he told the irate gathering. "All ye need is one bridge, and throw it lengthwise. Then ye'll have the whole stream bridged all to onct and be done with it!"

Many of New England's covered bridges charged a toll, Mr. Maine says. One time a farmer going to market drove a flock of turkeys to the bridge and because they weren't on the tollkeeper's list, the farmer had to turn back with them!

"The oldest covered bridge I know of I found at West Ossipee, New Hampshire, over the Bear Camp River," Mr. Maine declared. "This was erected in 1819.

"The longest covered bridge I've found is in Massachusetts, 312 feet by 110 feet, across the Deerfield River at Charlemont."

New Prohibition Party Plans Active Campaign

Continued from Page 1

ber of 'write-ins' in those States requiring that procedure, would cost $1,000,000.

"Moreover, we have an organization now in each of the 48 States, and are on the ballot in 30 of those States. We have a band of devoted, earnest workers, all of them respected citizens in their own communities. We have a tradition of 70 years of righteous activity.

"So we have decided to build on this foundation, and enlarge our concept of what the name means. It means we are for prohibiting not only liquor, but all evil, all striving in the wrong direction."

Mr. Babson disclosed that he is going to the Chicago Convention with a platform in his pocket. This was approved by the Party's Executive Committee last month. Unless it is accepted wholeheartedly by the entire convention, Mr. Babson said, he will decline any nomination proffered him.

"You will note," Mr. Babson says, handing you a copy, (which is printed in full elsewhere on this page), "that we plainly say that we are the one party that has learned from sad experience that legislation alone—whether Old Deal or New Deal—is insufficient. We realize that permanent progress does not come merely by 'prohibiting' people from doing certain things.

"However, we believe that all evils that are undermining character—and surely those persons who are trafficking therein—should actively be fought.

Other Objectives Listed

"Among these evils we specifically name intoxicating drinks, harmful narcotics, commercialized gambling, indecent publications, dangerous movies, misleading broadcasting, political graft, unfair schools, and injustices of all kinds."

Mr. Babson then disclosed that leaders of the various groups engaged in opposing these matters have been invited to join in the New Prohibition Party, making it a coalition effort. Groups invited include the Foreign Policy Association, interested in causes of war and control of narcotics; American Social Hygiene Association; Child Welfare League; Lord's Day Alliance; National Conference on Family Relations; American Civil Liberties Union; Motion Pictures Research Council, and others.

To understand the Babson platform and to fit him into this new constellation, it is necessary to know a bit about the man. Son of a Gloucester, Mass., banker, reared in a stanch Congregational household, he entered the investment and banking field as a young man. About the turn of the century he experienced a serious illness, which turned his thought even more toward religious channels.

His Start Was Small

At this point in his career, 1904, with a capital of $1,200, he was led to open his own business in the kitchen of his Wellesley home. It was a statistical and investment service, which of course, has grown in size and prestige into a multi-million dollar affair with plants in Massachusetts and Florida, and schools for the training of young folks for business.

The Babson Statistical Organization is housed in its own building in Wellesley and throbs with the brisk efficiency of an enterprising American business.

Mr. Babson's office, furnished with the plainest of golden oak desks and chairs, is liberally strewn with books, most of them on current topics, some on philosophy, a few on economics. A large paper folder occupying the central spot on his desk contains material on the New Prohibition Party, letters from State leaders, literature, lists of names.

One gathers that at 65 Mr. Babson is turning his chief interest to this outlet in which he has been an active, enrolled member only four years.

Seeks Deeper Things

A lean, alert man of medium stature, Mr. Babson greets you with hearty voice and quick movements. Even in this background of an American office and from a man who deals constantly in the statistics of American economy there is very little talk of business.

You cannot talk prices, or wages or the business cycle very long with Mr. Babson. He feels those are but surface manifestations of deeper things and prefers to delve into those deeper things.

"We need to effect a change in our motives and lives, we need a spiritual awakening. We need to develop character, integrity, industry, self-control, initiative. These are the things upon which success for the individual and progress for the world are based."

Mr. Babson then tells you how these convictions about what people need came to find expression in the New Prohibition Party.

"I have a column," he explains, "in some 452 newspapers. Every once in a while I tell my readers just what I believe, and in recent years I have noticed that when I would discuss inflation, or the business cycle or some such topic my response in letters would be meager, but when I got something off my chest about the real needs of our people being spiritual needs, my mail would jump by several hundred letters.

"I noticed that the largest percentage of the letters came from the Middle West and when I examined the reasons behind this I found the people out there had been predominantly Republican, but had voted for Roosevelt because of the Farm aid programs.

Hopes For Million Votes

"But these people had found they could not live on bread alone. They were beginning to question the morality of some of these programs. The more I examined this situation the more I became convinced we needed some tangible channel for expression of this sentiment.

"After practical examination of the potential ways this interest could be focused, I turned to the Prohibition Party.

"I hope that we may obtain a million votes. This will be enough to demonstrate to one, or possibly both, of the major parties that the Nation demands more attention to the spiritual values, more honesty, more righteous leadership, more attention to the virtues, more placing of principle above expediency.

"We will make an issue of it, and help the country and ourselves thereby—for I am certain that unless one of the older parties offers such leadership, there will inevitably arise a third party more powerful than all the rest, just as the Republican Party arose in 1850."

Court Action Over Stickers

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today asked police chiefs to prosecute in court any motorist found driving a car not displaying a safety sticker after April 30.

In a letter directed to police chiefs throughout the State Mr. Goodwin wrote: "Owners have had a whole month to get their vehicles inspected, and any person who hasn't a sticker on his car on the first day of May deserves no consideration. I am asking you to prosecute anyone who is found operating without a sticker after April 30."

Policy in previous years has been to suspend the registration for three days on any car not bearing a sticker after the deadline. The threat of court prosecution, Mr. Goodwin feels, will prove more effective. He pointed out that motorists driving an "unstickered" car face a fine and a court record.

Wage-Hour Injunction

Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal Court today enjoined Benjamin Greenblatt of Lowell from violation of the wage-hour law. Mr. Greenblatt, who employs 15 men in the waste paper business, agreed to the injunctions, which was brought by the Wage Hour Division of the United States Government.

Platform of The New Prohibition Party

(As prepared by the Executive Committee, April 16, 1940)

We, the Party in convention assembled—in the city of Chicago, May 9, 1940, recognizing Almighty God as the source of all good government, do hereby present the following statement of principles:

1. Moral Issues

We realize that permanent progress does not come merely by "prohibiting" people from doing certain things. We, however, believe that all evils which are undermining character should be prohibited. Among these evils we specifically name the liquor traffic, harmful narcotics, commercialized gambling, indecent publications, block-booked movies, misleading broadcasting, political graft and injustices of all kinds. We commend the work of those combating evils and demanding law and order.

2. Economic and Other Issues

We are vitally interested in purifying government and reducing debt and taxation, in conserving natural resources both human and material, in helping farmers who occupy and till the soil, in encouraging employers engaged in honest and useful business, in assuring wage workers and consumers a fair share of industry's products and profits, in preventing unfit persons or unfair goods entering this country but applying to all nations the same immigration and tariff policies, in keeping out of war by insisting upon both friendly relations and adequate defense, in providing proper aid to the worthy youth and aged, and in promoting tolerance to all, but insisting that government changes be made in accordance with existing constitutional methods.

3. Need of Spiritual Awakening

We believe that to accomplish these and other worthy ends there must be a change in the purposes, motives and lives of our people. Such a spiritual awakening requires both encouraging churches and freeing schools and other educational forces from politics. WE THEREFORE ESPECIALLY PLEDGE OURSELVES FOR BETTER AND MORE USEFUL PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The development of character—integrity, health, industry, self-control, initiative, with a desire to be of service and a willingness to make sacrifices—must be the first aim of parents and teachers. Such a change in the hearts of employers, wage workers and consumers would so develop confidence as to restore real estate values, eliminate unemployment and assure equal opportunities to all.

4. A Coalition Party

Both of the major political parties are performing useful service in emphasizing different needs, but entangling alliances make it very difficult for these parties to take a definite stand on the moral issues, even though these issues today are fundamental in solving our nation's problems. Therefore there must be a union of church people, and others who stand first for righteousness, into a Third Party. The NEW Prohibition Party serves such a purpose.

5. Conclusions

We, members of this Party, are the one political group which has learned from sad experience that legislation alone—whether Old Deal or New Deal—is insufficient. We know that the solution of all problems—from liquor to unemployment—depends upon character and the election to power of a political party committed to these principles.

To this end we therefor invite the co-operation and the votes of like minded men and women.

NEWS ABOUT YOUR FRIENDLY "RED CAP"

Beginning Sunday, April 28, a TEN CENT SERVICE CHARGE FOR EACH PACKAGE OR ARTICLE HANDLED will be inaugurated at the following stations:

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South Station, Back Bay Huntington Avenue, North Station Trinity Place

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This new "no tip porter service" plan will be in effect on and after Sunday, April 28.

Thus the Question of "How much should I tip him?" will be solved automatically by a standardized fee of ten cents per article. Your "Red Cap" will be more truly your servant and guide.

HERE'S HOW THE NEW "RED CAP" CHECK WORKS

The "Red Cap" porter attaches the top portion to your baggage — one check to each article. He hands you the lower half. When he has finished his service, you pay him ten cents for each check and return the stub portions to him. No tipping necessary.

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	Flying Time	Fares One Way	Fares R'nd Trip
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Waterville, Me.	92 mins.	$10.00	$18.00
Bangor, Me.	117 mins.	$12.80	$23.10

INTERNATIONAL LINE
FROM BOSTON TO

	Flying Time	Fares One Way	Fares R'nd Trip
Manchester, N. H.	20 mins.	$2.60	$4.70
Concord, N. H.	35 mins.	$3.80	$6.90
Barre-Montpelier, Vt.	78 mins.	$9.20	$16.60
Burlington, Vt.	100 mins.	$11.50	$20.70
Montreal, Que.	142 mins.	$15.90	$28.70

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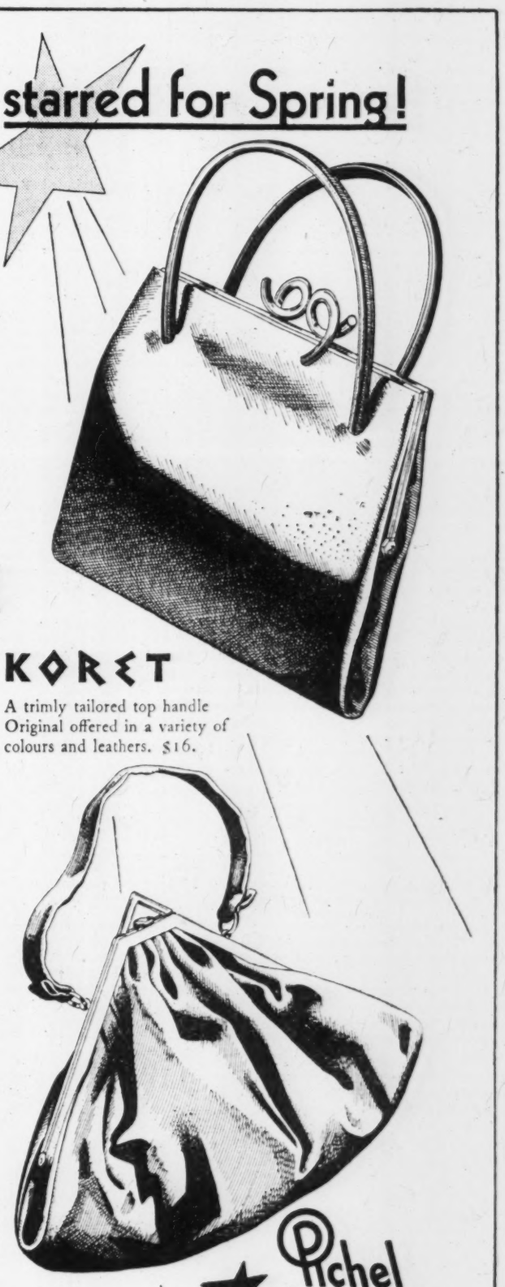
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Rehearsal Notes on 'Keep Off the Grass'—Verdi on the Screen

A Back-Stage Visitor On the Trail of a Revue

By John D. Beaufort

New York

"Why don't you drop around some afternoon and see how they put a review together?" said my friend at the Shubert office.

There seemed no particular reason for neglecting this aspect of a theater education any longer. So on a recent afternoon I found myself on Forty-fourth Street in the Shubert offices. After waiting for the proper clearance papers, we battled forth against a chill gust of wind to explore the interiors of rehearsal theaters and ascertain the progress of "Keep Off the Grass."

Before reporting further these adventures it would probably be just as well to explain that "Keep Off the Grass" is the Messrs. Shuberts' ode to spring. Its first notes are to be heard Monday evening at the Shubert Theater in Boston where Central Park goes on view hard by Boston Common. That the swan boats may hiss at this unfair competition is a matter the producers regard with unconcern.

* * *

Certainly it appears that the Shuberts have the advantage, with a catalogue of talents running alphabetically from Adler to Zorina's husband. Larry Adler is a harmonica-ist of considerable repute. Zorina's husband is George Balanchine, the choregrapher, whose numbers for the show include "Cops and Robbers," with which he hopes to top "Slaughter on Tenth Avenue." Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman, Ilka Chase, Betty Bruce, Virginia O'Brien, Nan Rae and Maude Davis, Alexander O'Dea, and Jack Gleason are among many others who will be found singing and dancing upon the greensward.

We marched through Shubert Alley and headed for the stage door of the John Golden Theater.

"This is where the sketches are rehearsed," said the Virgil of the Sardi Building. "Maybe they'll be working on the monkey act. You never know what may be happening here."

He was right. Nothing was happening. No Jimmy Durante. No monkeys. A black-out. The sketch rehearsal, it turned out, had moved up to the Winter Garden. Among the advantages of the Shuberts is that owning so many theaters they can rehearse all over town.

So we crossed over to the Imperial where, unperturbed by some workmen who were tearing up the stage, the Misses Chase, Rae, and Davis were singing the Café Society equivalent of "Three Little Maids From School." Over and over again they sang the same verse—with many a swoop of treble embellishment—as Anthony Morelli, the vocal director, smoothed out imperfections.

* * *

After about the tenth reprise, we pulled our mufflers tighter and plunged forth to check up on activities at the Plymouth. This was more fun. For here was Mr. Bolger, probably one of the world's most naturally funny men on two collapsible legs. During intervals of conversation and clowning, there would be some rehearsing. We saw part of "Cops and Robbers," which stalled when Mr. Bolger couldn't figure out a proper ending. We also watched a number in which fencing foils are used. Pretty exciting.

Mr. Balanchine and his assistant, Ed Sinclair, conferred frequently. After one of these conferences, Mr. Balanchine said to the dancers, "The same as before." And they started all over again. Dance rehearsals are fun if only because of the variety of practice costumes worn by the dancers — slacks, shorts, halters, jackets, skirts, bandanas, and in all sorts of colors. Mr. Bolger wore a fetching sport shirt in toffee stripes.

After a while we went back to the Imperial and found Miss O'Brien practising some of Jimmy McHugh's tunes in a style that might best be described as pneumatic. Among other things, Miss O'Brien, who comes from California's "Meet the People," satirizes Miss Froman's lusher manner of singing. The workmen were still tearing up the stage.

* * *

Harry Kaufman, who is producing "Keep Off the Grass" for the Shuberts, appeared at this point and I thought maybe things would suddenly take shape. A large man, Mr. Kaufman cast a formidable shadow beneath the cold stage light. But he just spoke to someone and then retired. So we made a dash for the Winter Garden where we found Mr. Durante, Miss Chase—she having escaped from the Imperial—doing a satirical sketch which is a blend of "Life With Father" and the home life of the Roosevelt family. Edward Duryea Dowling, director general of the revue, was in charge. Jimmy and one or two others were wearing fierce red wigs and there were several pretty girls looking pretty. You will remember that in "Life With Father," father had trouble with the servants and vice versa.

It was nearly five o'clock by now and as we had pursued bits of "Keep Off the Grass" through four theaters, it seemed time to head for home, pondering the while the making of a revue. If you have read this far, perhaps you know how it's done.

Murray Norman

Ray Bolger, Ilka Chase, and Jimmy Durante

In "Keep Off the Grass," new musical coming Monday to the Shubert.

Ted Shawn's Men Dancers

The group will make its farewell appearance in Symphony Hall, May 6 and 7. The central figures in the scene above are Barton Mumaw and Wilbur McCormack

Composer And Music In New Film

In "The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," an Italian film, incidents in the career of the composer and copious excerpts from his music are set forth on the screen of the Fine Arts Theater. The narrative seems to be more an episodic account than a closely integrated character study; and on the musical side, the selections that have been chosen, though there is an abundance of them, are more fragmentary than might have been desired. But the music is pleasant to hear. The photography is workmanlike. Fosco Giachetti as Verdi gives an able performance that improves as the picture progresses. Beniamino Gigli contributes to the singing, and there are some entertaining minor bits of character acting.

* * *

The film begins with the departure of Verdi for Milan to study at the Conservatory, records his rejection as a student, and tells of the opportunity which came for him to show his ability as a conductor. His early successes and failures as a composer are set forth against a background of domestic problems, the passing of his wife, and the promise which he made to her that he would not marry again. It was not until his father-in-law released him from the pledge after a number of years that he felt he could marry Giuseppina Strepponi, who had aided in the advancement of his career. A third woman who influenced him, Teresina Stolz, is introduced later. The film touches briefly on the friction between her and his second wife, and their decision that the composer's music was more important than either of them.

* * *

During the course of the film, such figures as Balzac, the younger Dumas, and Victor Hugo are introduced; and mention is made of the rising spirit of Italian nationalism. On the whole, the mood of the picture is in a serious vein, but there is an amusing episode about Verdi's suspicions that "Donna e Mobile" might become familiar before the first performance of the opera, the precautions which he took against that happening and the manner in which he was circumvented.

If Signor Giachetti's performance in the earlier portions of the film seems to be a surface delineation, the explanation may lie as much in the episodic nature of the material as in the acting. He is skillful in suggesting the maturing Verdi. Gaby Morlay as Guiseppina Strepponi, Germana Paoleri as Margherita Barezzi, and Maria Cebotari as Teresina Stolz are the three women of importance in the story. Camillo Pilotto as Verdi's father-in-law has a brief but effective bit, and there are a number of minor figures which help to decorate the screen. But in general it is the music that gives the picture its flavor. **F. F. M.**

At the Trans-Lux

C. B. DeMille's "The Plainsman" will be shown at the Trans-Lux Theater starting Friday. The cast includes Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur, James Ellison, Charles Bickford, Helen Burgess, Porter Hall, Paul Harvey, Victor Varconi, John Miljan, Frank Albertson, and Fred Kohler. The companion film will be "Suicide Legion," directed by Herbert Wilcox, with Tullio Carminati, Lilli Plamer, and John Garrick among the players.

Introducing Mr. Levant

Last night, before an audience that filled Symphony Hall, the Metropolitan Singers Foundation presented Oscar Levant, hitherto known probably to the majority of persons in the hall, as one of the members of the radio group, "Information Please."

The occasion marked the one hundred and twentieth public appearance of the Metropolitan Singers, and was the sixth annual spring concert given by these men whose purpose in offering choral programs is "to create through music a common ground where all may work together for mutual helpfulness and understanding. . . . It shall be our purpose to engage in, and associate ourselves with, charitable activities but especially those for underprivileged and handicapped children, without regard to race, creed or color."

* * *

To this end the Metropolitan Singers have worked faithfully for more than six years, singing because of their personal interest in music and not because they find special satisfaction in public acclaim. Possibly, in this very self-effacement lies one source of the success which has been theirs in materially assisting unfortunate children to happier experiences.

In presenting Mr. Levant last night, the Metropolitan Singers offered Bostonians an opportunity to observe one of the interesting personalities of the day, and by his modest, unassuming manner, this pianist, composer, and author ingratiated himself. The fact that he performed only music by George Gershwin may have been slightly disappointing, but it must also be considered that Gershwin, after all, was one of the promising talents of his generation. To the accompaniment of an orchestra conducted by Peter Bodge, Mr. Levant gave a good account of himself in Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" and the third movement of the Piano Concerto. Alone the artist offered Three Preludes, each of the same pungency as the "Rhapsody" and the Concerto. Mr. Levant was rewarded by prolonged applause.

The Metropolitan Singers also presented a young violinist, Mariam Burroughs, who revealed a firm tone and secure technique in the trio of items she offered, comprising Sarasate's "Romance Andaluza," Kreisler's "Tambourin Chinois," and the "Perpetuum Mobile" by Novaček. Mary P. Tower was the accompanist for Miss Burroughs.

* * *

A solo voice new to Boston was also presented on this occasion when Vladimir Zorin, bass, was heard in a quartet of songs which included Moussorgsky's "King Saul," Malashkin's "O, Could I in Song Tell My Sorrow," the "Pilgrims' Song" by Tchaikovsky, and "The Song of Lyonya" by Krennikoff, all sung in Russian. Mr. Zorin sings easily and his voice is naturally of musical quality. It is a flexible instrument and serves its owner well, although last night it seemed husky in the central portion of the scale. Mr. Zorin was given an enthusiastic reception which he generously shared with his excellent accompanist, George Reeves.

The chorus was heard in a variety of items by Homier, Bach, Rachmaninoff, and others, under the leadership of Roy Harlow, a portion of the numbers being accompanied by the orchestra and the remaining ones by organ (Francis J. Cronin) or piano (Earl Weidner). George Wheeler, a tenor of the chorus, contributed an obbligato in the Schubert "Omnipotence." **G. M. S.**

Hannikainen to Lead Concert for Aid of Finns

Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish conductor, will direct the Boston Pops Orchestra in a special concert to aid Finland, to be given at Symphony Hall, Sunday evening, May 12, at 8:30 o'clock.

The first part of the concert will be devoted to music by Jan Sibelius, compatriot and friend of Mr. Hannikainen. Opening with "Finlandia", the program will include the Elegy from the "King Christian II" Suite, "Night Ride and Sunrise," and Scherzo and Finale from Symphony No. 2 in D major. The second half of the program will be devoted to Brahms' Symphony No. 1 in C minor.

Mr. Hannikainen, regular conductor of the Helsinki and Turku Symphony Orchestras and the Finnish National Opera, came to this country early in January on the invitation of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. Mr. Hannikainen has conducted the Boston Symphony Orchestra four times since his arrival, twice in Boston and twice in New York.

Proceeds of the concert will be devoted to Finnish relief and reconstruction.

Woodbury Memorial Show

By Dorothy Adlow

The Guild of Boston Artists has rehung its entire wall space with a memorial exhibition of works by the late Charles H. Woodbury, N. A. The display includes oils, water colors, etchings, and drawings.

In summarizing the career of an artist, it is customary to seek his artistic objective and trace its evolution. The Guild has not supplied the dates of all Woodbury's pictures, but we can follow his progress on the basis of changes in style. A canvas bearing a date carries us back to 1891, when the painter already worked in a style which was well organized, clear in design, fresh in execution. He was 27 years old at the time, and had been schooled at the Julien Academy in Paris. This was the time when Cézanne had reached his height, when the Impressionists had already had their day, when Gauguin was going off to Tahiti, and when the career of Vincent Van Gogh had already terminated.

Woodbury in Paris responded most to impressionism. It was not the systematized impressionism of Monet, who worked outdoors and translater the sunlight in terms of small strokes of pure color. It was the impressionism which favored an illusory, veiled, momentary view of nature. The colors were not bright; they were opaliscent, and the tones often related to the feeling the artist had about nature. They referred to moments and moods, and the hues were brightened or muted for the sake of dramatizing the atmosphere.

In the Guild display there are a few canvases which stress the sharp contrast of sunlight and shadow, recalling Zorn and Sorolla, but in general light is keyed low, gray days are favored, and colors submit to the authority of prevailing grays. Living on the Maine coast had its influence upon the artist's outlook, for the stormy days, the gray days, with lashing surf and low-lying clouds, are the most stirring subjects. Charles Woodbury's pictures express "weather" at the shore; they make us feel the exciting, continuous surge of the surf. Few can equal his capacity for recording the rhythmic and ceaseless movement of the sea, and he was not so busy with details of wave crests and veils of spray as to miss out on lurking rainbows, leaping fish, and the ever-changing play of lights and colors on the water.

Sometimes in oils he let go, piling on the pigment densely under the impact of the brush. With water color he paced down, was gentler, sweeter, and more lyrical, but the same rhythms, the continuous swells and recessions prevail. The etchings carry on the same basic motion and changing aspect of the sea, this time in the limits of black-and-white.

In the last analysis Woodbury was less a colorist, less an Impressionist, than an artist who cultivated his own method of communicating his undiminishing interest in the changing moods of the sea. His pictures are significant for the personal delight and lyricism which they envisage.

* * *

Drawings by Dobuzinsky

There will be on view at Symphony Hall for the next four weeks (during concert time) water colors and scenic designs by the Russian artist, Mstislav Dobuzinsky. There is material here to interest devotees of the opera and ballet, as the artist was influenced by that ingenious society of Russian artists, Mir Isskustva (The World of Art).

Dobuzinsky was born in St. Petersburg, where he studied at the Academy of Art. He was invited by Diaghileff to join the Mir Isskustva. He executed stage sets for Stanislavsky. His sets have been used at opera houses throughout Europe. Here at Symphony Hall are to be seen the stage designs for "Pique-Dame," "Prince Igor," "Eugen Onégin," the "Nutcracker Suite," "Les Sylphides," and Glazounoff's "Raymondat."

The peculiar Russian aptitude for stage design is manifest in these designs in which the artist endows the very properties with the appropriate emotion. The lavish, baroque, palatial décor seems to come alive in its brilliant, restless lines; the pallid, rococo interiors are especially graceful and exotic. The luxuriant becomes opulent, the darksome becomes dreary, the spacious becomes vast. In the theater, accents and contrasts are permissible to heighten the dramatic effect which in pictures or sculptures might seem excessive.

It is interesting to observe, in the straight water colors or easel pictures, how the Russian artist loses his peculiar zest, the sparkle and animation that characterize his stage designs. His imagination focuses beyond the footlights. Away from the stage, it becomes cool and objective.

* * *

At Boston Conservatory

Oils and wood blocks by Ronald Slayton are on view at the Boston Conservatory of Music. Mr. Slayton resides in Burlington, Vt., where he teaches and paints.

The pictures are marked by their "social content" and for the highly serious manner in which they are executed. Mr. Slayton works often in the mural style and aims for a fresco effect in color. The deep, darksome tones of green, blue, and red remind us of the eminent Mexican muralists of today, who are very likely one source of Mr. Slayton's inspiration. The pictures come forth from an ominous darkness; they emerge round, firm, and forceful in their exaggerated contours and deliberate distortions. In the background is El Greco, who has supplied so many modern artists with a point of departure into a meditative, brooding style. The violent foreshortenings, the lavish elongations, the gaunt features convey an unmistakable dramatic note.

Shown at the Boston Conservatory is a panel entitled "Unemployed," in which is a kaleidoscopic presentation of the theme. A scene entitled "Fall Landscape" carries the artist into a more optimistic sphere. The pattern is strong, the contrasts sharp, and he uses the juxtaposition of black and white very effectively.

On the whole Mr. Slayton leaves a favorable impression. He paints vigorously and with conviction. Sometimes the illustrator, the critic, the cynical commentator elbows the artist out of the way, and the pictures are weakened by the implied homiletics. Nevertheless, we find everything he shows interesting and provocative.

* * *

Eliot O'Hara Water Colors

Water colors by Eliot O'Hara are to be on view at the Providence Art Club through April 28.

Mr. O'Hara has achieved an impressive popularity as a water colorist. There are many who admire and emulate him, for he does express himsef in a direct and unmistakable way. The pictures in Providence bear further evidence of his gifts, which carry him more and more toward the bold stylizations of poster design. From Waikiki to Goose Rocks Beach, Mr. O'Hara records what he sees with topographic conciseness. The simplifications are easily grasped but they leave little in the way of subtlety in tone or line to engage the interest of the spectator for any length of time. Poster design is positive and authoritative for its brief moment, but more flexible and tenuous methods generally prove more penetrating.

© RKO Radio Pictures

Ruth Gordon

As Mary Todd in the film, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," coming next Thursday to the Keith Memorial

Dome of Dance

New dances and old make up the composite program called "The Dome," which Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers will present on the second evening of their farewell appearances in Symphony Hall, May 6 and 7.

The first part consists of Dances to the Music of Johann Sebastian Bach, variously distributed among Shawn and the ensemble.

Remembrance of Things Past (New Dances from Past Times and Old Dances from Previous Programs) is the title of Part II. Thus Barton Mumaw's "The God of Lightning" is Remembrance of the Childhood of the Race; Wilbur McCormack's "Turkey in the Straw," the familiar cowboy dance, is Remembrance of the Early West. Fred Hearn, a Southern boy, does Remembrance of Early Louisana in his "Bamboula." And Shawn revives his popular "Flamenco Dances" in Remembrance of Old Spain. There are several more solos, the section ending with Remembrance of Vanished Frontiers by Shawn and the men.

The third part has the prophetic title of "Excursions into Visible Song," an experiment tried out at Jacob's Pillow last summer. Verses from Walt Whitman, Shelley, and Isaiah are severally used, the latter to model music sung by the men and composed by Eva Sikelianou, Shawn's collaborator in the summer experiment. Shawn will then revive his solo, "The Divine Idiot" (Scriabin), and the ensemble will perform "Studies in Rhythmic Form," to music by Jess Meeker, the company's pianist.

The "Jacob's Pillow Concerto," done by Shawn and the ensemble, to music also by Meeker, closes the program. In this work, "both music and choregraphy are based on the history of the group," according to the program note, "and the atmosphere of a morning in the studio at Jacob's Pillow, Shawn's farm in the Berkshires, where he organized and trained this group of men dancers."

"Dance of the Ages," the program scheduled for Monday evening, May 6, was seen here last season, and has been discussed in these columns. **M. L.**

Music Notes

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will bring its fifty-ninth season to a close with the concerts of next week, in Symphony Hall. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct two pairs of concerts—one on Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon, April 29 and 30, and one on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, May 3 and 4.

In each of these programs, Dr Koussevitzky will commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Tchaikovsky. The program for Friday and Saturday will consist of Beethoven's Symphony No. 2 in D major, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor. The program for Monday and Tuesday will consist of Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 in B-flat major, and Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 4 in F minor.

* * *

Pops to Open May 8

On Wednesday evening, May 8, the Pop concerts will open in Symphony Hall their fifty-fifth season. Arthur Fiedler will preside over the orchestra of Symphony players. Concerts will be given each night of the week, with Sunday night concerts throughout the month of May. The season will be dotted with special nights of interest.

News of the Stage

New York

"Mum's the Word," a musical revue by Jimmy Savo in which he will be the sole performer, is scheduled to open in New York in the fall after summer theater try-outs and a brief road tour. The revue consists of a series of pantomimic sketches, humorous and serious. Mr. Savo's first summer theater appearance will be at Walter Hartwig's Ogunquit, Maine, Playhouse during the week of June 24. Mr. Savo, who last appeared here in "The Boys from Syracuse," has made his own musical arrangements. There will be one original number by Rodgers and Hart.

* * *

"Romeo and Juliet," with Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh, will open at the Fifty-first Street Theater, here, on May 9 instead of on May 8 as previously announced. The curtain is scheduled to rise at eight o'clock sharp on opening night. The production is currently playing in Chicago.

* * *

The Viennese musical revue, "Reunion in New York," now in its last two weeks at the Little Theater, will give a special performance on Sunday evening. The entertainment was played for the seventy-fifth time on Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

The chorus girls of "Hellzapoppin" will be allowed to take two weeks off at their own expense for vacation during the coming summer, the show's second at the Winter Garden. A rotating system has been devised, allowing two girls to be away at a time. First choice will go to the California contingent, many of whom have not been home since the Olsen and Johnson caravan set out from the West Coast more than two years ago.

* * *

"To What Red Hell," by Percy Robinson, opens at the McCarter Theater, Princeton, on May 4. Sara Allgood, Reginald Mason, Richard Waring, Reynolds Denniston, and Margaret Moffet are in the cast.

* * *

Maurice Evans' production of "Richard II" is in its last week at the St. James Theater, closing Saturday night to go on tour.

* * *

The New York Drama Critics' Circle will postpone balloting for selection of the season's best play until May 3. The new date will permit the members to see not only Robert E. Sherwood's "There Shall Be No Night," but also "Out from Under," by John Walter Kelly, and "Love's Old Sweet Song," by William Saroyan.

Eddie Buzzell, who directed the Marx Brothers in their last picture, "A Day at the Circus," will have charge of their next film, "Go West." Production will begin following a try-out tour of Marx material in the Middle West.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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JACK HALEY · MARTA EGGERT · SHIRLEY ROSS
in RODGERS and HART'S Newest MUSICAL COMEDY
HIGHER AND HIGHER
with LEIF ERICKSON & LEE DIXON
SHUBERT THEATRE, West 44th Street. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. $4.40 to $1.10. Mats. Wed & Sat. $2.75 to $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to 3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

LAST WEEK!
"★★★★ (FOUR STARS)"—Mantle, News
MAURICE EVANS in
RICHARD II
ST. JAMES Thea., 44 St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30 and Sat. Matinees 2:30—$1.10 to $3.30
Wednesday Matinees 55c to $2.75. Tax Incl.

"ROCKS THEATRE WITH LAUGHTER" —Burns Mantle, News
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:40

ENTIRE ORCHESTRA $2 Top plus Tax
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
BROADWAY Thea., at 53 St. Cl. 5-7783. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

'Bright and cheerful and entertaining' —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
The New Hit Musical Revue
TWO FOR THE SHOW
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Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI 6-5969
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

HARVARD GLEE CLUB
Radcliffe Choral Society
Assisted by Brass Choir from Boston Symphony Orchestra
THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 2, AT 8:15
(Postponed from April 25)
MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON
Free admission during the evening to Institute of Modern Art's PICASSO EXHIBITION shown in Special Exhibition Galleries, BOSTON MUSEUM

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
3RD AND FINAL WEEK
Deanna Durbin in ★ IT'S A DATE ★
KAY FRANCIS · WALTER PIDGEON
Plus 2nd FEATURE Excitement! Romance!
'Viva Cisco Kid'
CESAR ROMERO JEAN ROGERS
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BOSTON, MASS.

Vast Exhibit of World's Maps In St. Paul Science Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—"The World in Maps," the largest exhibit of maps ever assembled in the Northwest, marks the opening of the new Cartographic Department of St. Paul's Science Museum.

The collection includes 1,000 valuable ancient and modern maps as well as map-making instruments.

Interest in the European war and the radical changes taking place in the maps of that section of the world is bringing hundreds of people to the Museum to study the maps of Europe and its shifting boundary lines. A map which many people have studied with interest shows in vivid colors the maritime strength of Great Britain.

In the loan collection are found maps of rare beauty and historical interest such as a colored map of the world, made by Ortelius in 1587 and included in his first atlas of the world; an engraving of Spain by the English cartographer, John Speed, in 1626; a map of the "Kingdom of England" made in 1632 by Abraham Goos.

An azimuthal map showing St. Paul as the center of the Great Circle, and the rest of the world spread out around it, is a type of map used in short-wave radio work to determine the shortest route between two points.

This map reveals shortest routes in directions often surprising to the layman. It reveals why the aviator flies from New York to London by way of Labrador, and shows that from St. Paul to London, the "straight line" route would touch Hudson Bay; that the shortest way from St. Paul to the Philippine Islands is by way of Alaska and Japan.

Historical maps of early Minnesota made by Indians and early explorers indicate that the early knowledge of the Mississippi River was limited, one map showing no knowledge at all of the existence of Lake Superior.

One collection which is to remain in the permanent exhibit of the Cartographic Department contains 300 maps of cities of the United States with populations of 25,000 or more, and the counties in which they are located.

Wonders of Research: Shellfish on Defensive

Oyster, despite armor, is beset by undersea foes seeking food—Armadillo thrives.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From reports of the Bureau of Fisheries it would seem that there are many things beside a noisy noise to annoy an oyster. In addition to humans, a host of sea creatures are fond of raw oysters; and armed with drills, suction pumps, crushers and other efficient paraphernalia, they are better oyster hunters.

One kind of snail, for example, drills a hole through the shell, and its rasp-like tongue invades the interior to remove the meat. The so-called black drumfish crushes the shell between bony plates in the back of its mouth, like a stone crusher; and starfish go to work with suction equipment, removing the oyster from the shell as efficiently as a Cape Cod oyster shucker.

Biologist Investigates

The Texas nine-banded armadillo, one of the strangest of all North American land mammals, is becoming very common now in Louisiana, spreading steadily eastward and northward. In answer to the request of people who believ the animal responsible for the destruction of quail nests and eggs, Commissioner Ernest Clements instructed James Gowanloch, Louisiana Chief Biologist, to investigate. He found that the armadillo was actually beneficial to quail and that the supposed armadillo damage was the work of the cotton rat, one of the most abundant rodent pests on farm land.

Armadillos occur only in the western hemisphere and are most abundant in South America, where giant prehistoric species once roamed the pampas of Patagonia.

For Examining Antiques

A micro-chemistry technique whereby an individual dust particle can be completely analyzed under the microscope, was demonstrated at the American Chemical Society meetings by Prof. A. A. Benedetti-Pichler and M. Cefola of New York University.

The method involves minute apparatus called "capillary cones," which allow the performance of mechanical operations with the use of a simple manipulator, the microscopic images being projected on a screen. It will permit investigation of antiques, objects of art, paint films and jewelry without damage to the specimens. It allows the use of chemical methods for the solution of problems where the quantities of material to be studied are below the limits of usual micromethods.

School Vacation Changed

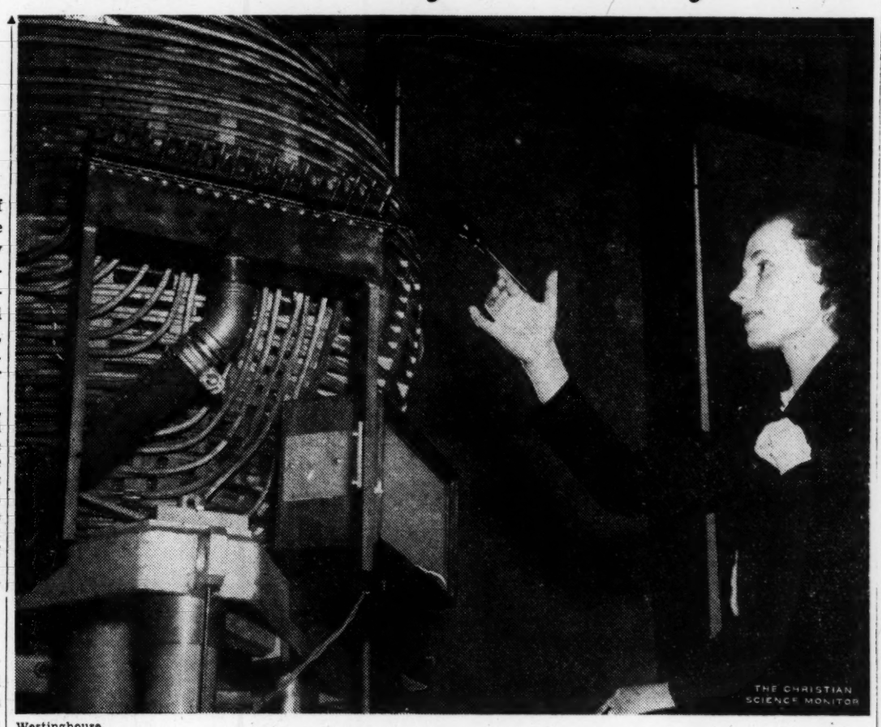
Since investigations last year by the Los Angeles Department of Meteorology disclosed that June is a cooler month than September, many southern California schools will continue their sessions until late in June, not opening school in the fall until late September.

Improved Screwdriver

Of all the hand tools that take abuse, perhaps the screwdriver gets the worst. The Forsberg Company of Bridgeport, Conn., is anticipating increased demand for a new type of nickel-chromium-molybdenum steel screwdrivers when its "whale" brand becomes better known. It really stands up.

Screen Light Control

One of Hollywood's most important movie tricks can now be adopted by amateur motion picture photographers—that of making pictures fade gradually on or off the screen. The secret involves using two mounted Polaroid light-controlling discs. By rotation of one disc over the other in front of the camera lens, the brightness of a picture can be varied from maximum brilliancy to a total blackout.



Westinghouse

Law of Gravity Prevails

It seems to be defied by the visitor at the electric laboratory, who holds a screwdriver poised at an angle at her fingertips. Explanation is that the steel object is held in space by lines of force radiating from the spectrometer at the left. The device includes an 800-pound electromagnet, made of 7,000 feet of copper tubing, which research people use in sorting molecules and atoms.

Artists of High Fame Assist Amateur in String Quartet

Review of Recordings

Do you play an instrument—violin, piano, viola, or cello? Would you like to play chamber music with eminent artists, right at home and at any time you like? No, we aren't joking. Columbia Add-a-Part records are your answer. The Bach Concerto in D minor for Two Violins is in hand, for instance, an album of three disks, five sides, with the first violin part missing, and to be supplied by you, the home violinist, from the music score that comes with the set.

The problem of rounding up a quartet or trio in order to get some chamber-music practice is done away with by Add-a-Part records. And the beauty of it is that you can play a piece over as many times as you wish, in whole, or in part, if you want to practice tricky passages. The music score with the first violin part shows in skeleton form enough of the other instrumental parts to enable the home player to keep the beat and make his entrances at the proper time.

The Rothschild Ensemble has recorded more than 60 chamber-music items for Columbia, including album sets and single disks with first or second violin, piano, viola or cello parts missing. For guidance in choosing, the albums are graded—easy, medium, and difficult. The D Minor Concerto, for instance, is rated as medium. At the beginning of the record the "A" is sounded, the proper beat established, and you are off! An ideal method to keep your playing ability fresh and to make those lessons count.

Serious Listening

The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra's most significant recording since it signed up with Columbia is released, with Dimitri Mitropoulos conducting Beethoven's Symphony No. 6, in F Major, the "Pastoral." A joyful, felicitous work bespeaking Beethoven's love of nature, this symphony is a test of a conductor's control over an orchestra, especially in the second movement. Mr. Mitropoulos acquits himself well in this album.

The Cleveland Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor, has recorded a very fine and timely rendition of Sibelius's "Finlandia," for Columbia, while the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor, has also done a good rendition of the standard favorite, Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture. From abroad comes the Orchestre Raymonde's recording, for Columbia, of Four of the English dances from William Walton's modern "Facade" Suite, nicely done.

Some excellent piano recordings are also to hand in a waxing of Schumann's "Symphonic Etudes," an early work consisting of a theme and 12 etudes, or variations, of which the twelfth is couched in sufficient symphonic proportions to give the work it's name. Edward Kilenyi, the Hungarian pianist, gives a good performance of this work for Columbia, one which has not appeared on wax since Alfred Cortot's Victor recording. Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson, the British piano duo, perform a charming, witty, modern work of Darius Milhaud, the "Scaramouche" Suite, a work distinguished for its fascinating changes of pace.

In Light Mood

In slightly stuff fashion, considering the jollity of some of the songs, Mordecai Bauman, a Juilliard baritone of concert and radio fame, has done for Columbia an album of Shakespearean songs set in music of the period, with Ernst Victor Wolff accompanying on the harpsichord. But even so, Shakespeareans will dote on the settings to some of the well-known poetry from his plays.

In the popular field Columbia has issued a record of the All Star Band chosen by Metronome magazine's poll. These collections of prima-donna swing men often fail to jell, but in "All Star Strut" they come off creditably and manage to get going about halfway through "King Porter Stomp." Kate Smith, now back with Columbia, sings a fast "Woodpecker Song," coupled with a sentimental "I'm Steppin' Out With a Memory Tonight."

U. S. Record in its Royale label has a quartet of songs done by the Hamilton College Choir and a very good two-piano arrangement of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue."

Swingeroos would do well to investigate Varsity's "Somebody Stole My Gal," Decca's Casa Loma version of "Save Your Sorrow," Vocalion's "Pluckin' the Bass," "She's Gone," and "Slow Freight."

Voters Oppose Third Term, Yet Roosevelt Leads in Poll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—The American people at present are against a third term for Franklin D. Roosevelt by a margin of about 8 per cent, yet Mr. Roosevelt is by far the most popular of 1940 presidential possibilities, the Fortune Survey of Public Opinion reports today.

This paradoxical result, obtained by identical methods of opinion sampling, is seen by Fortune Magazine as indicating that the public possibly has yet to clarify its thinking on these issues. The survey found that Mr. Roosevelt was the first choice of 2½ times as many voters as picked Thomas E. Dewey, who ran second.

In further questioning it discovered that the public, regardless of party affiliations, believes the Democratic Party has the greatest wish to keep the United States out of war and that it is superior to the Republican Party in both presidential material and organization.

Big Vote Against War

Further cross-section gauging of American thought, to be reported in the May issue of Fortune, showed 85.6 per cent of these questioned hoping that the next Administration will keep the Nation out of war, "no matter what happens abroad," 76.2 per cent hoping that it will balance the budget, and 55.6 per cent hoping it will continue to make reciprocal trade agreements. Only 12.4 per cent opposed the trade agreement power, while 32 per cent were uncertain.

Askd what Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt should do if she does not return to the White House next year, 44.3 per cent of those questioned hoped she would continue writing and lecturing, nearly 24 per cent were uncertain, while 24 per cent wanted her to retire from public life.

In the presidential survey, voters, asked to choose from among 12 presidential possibilities, put Mr. Roosevelt first with 35.8 per cent and Thomas E. Dewey second with 14.9 per cent. The others trailed behind with these percentages:

Robert A. Taft, 5.8 per cent; John N. Garner, 5.6 per cent; Arthur H. Vandenberg, 5.3 per cent; Cordell Hull, 4.5 per cent; Herbert Hoover, 3.5 per cent; Paul McNutt, 1.8 per cent; James A. Farley, 1.5 per cent. The name of Wendell Willkie, possible Republican darkhorse, was not listed on the ballot.

Roosevelt, Dewey Gain

"Four months ago, 40.4 per cent would not, or could not, pick one of the men listed," Fortune said. "Now only 20.1 per cent give no definite answer. This higher percentage raised the score of all candidates except Mr. McNutt and especially helped Mr. Dewey and Mr. Roosevelt."

A breakdown of the tabulation showed that Mr. Roosevelt outranks all others with every income bracket, with every part of the country and with all occupations except executives. Mr. Dewey leads the Republicans except among the prosperous and executive class.

While the survey is not encouraging to the Republicans, with the President receiving more votes than all six G. O. P. hopefuls combined, nevertheless, the survey report said Republican candidates showed a slight edge in three politically decisive sections of the Nation—the Northeast, the Middle West, and the Northwest Plains. Moreover, disregarding political geography, 35.8 per cent of the electorate is not enough to re-elect the President if he runs, and the third-term precedent might stand as a decisive obstacle to his winning the necessary added 15 per cent, the report stressed. Nor is there any guarantee that another Democratic candidate could take over all of the potential Roosevelt following if the President were not a candidate

Flocks of Black Brant Change Diet When Eel Grass Fails in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Wash.—Unable to survive on the dwindling supply of eel grass in Willapa Bay, just north of the mouth of the Columbia River, thousands of Pacific black brant are foraging with Canadian geese and widgeon on cultivated lands in farming areas west of the Long island game refuge in the Bay.

As long as marine grass was plentiful, the great flocks of brant, which breed in the Arctic, seldom ventured from the open waters of the Bay. This waterfowl is said to be more numerous in the Long island refuge than anywhere else on the Pacific Coast. E. J. Crawford, Resident Director of the refuge, estimated that during the spring flight as many as 20,000 brant have formed in flocks about the island.

At first the eel grass on which the brant thrives during the winter disappeared from the south end of the Bay. Now it is much diminished on the northern shore as well. Specimens of the grass have been examined by United States Biological survey botanists, but nothing to account for its disappearance has been found.

Brant have leisurely feeding habits, plucking eel grass, their principal diet, at low tide with their beaks. Their "dinner" floats on the surface. When there is enough for a meal, the bird stops rooting and feeds on the floating stalks.

Mr. Crawford said that extensive plantings of eel grass on the Bay's broad flats are being considered. One of the main reasons for establishing the Long island refuge was to provide protection to the black brant which is preyed upon by egg hunters among natives of the Aleutian Islands, the director said.

Extension of Bureaucracy Seen Major Threat by Gannett

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 25—Extension of "bureaucratic power" by the New Deal Administration is one of the major issues before the American people this year, according to Frank E. Gannett, Rochester newspaper publisher and bidder for the Republican nomination for President.

Mr. Gannett, in an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System last night, declared that the enmies of self-government "that have sprung from the Trojan Horse of the New Deal" had made efforts to destroy constitutional government, but had been defeated by widespread public protest against such moves.

"But the assaults on our form of government continue in a less dramatic, but more insidious and dangerous form," he continued. "They will continue so long as New Dealism is in power, because these bureaucrats did not believe in our form of government.

"Under New Dealism, 17 major boards and commissions and more than 100 minor bureaus have been set up. Although these bodies are supposed only to administer the laws, they combine in a greater or less degree the function of policeman, prosecutor, judge and jury. Some of them flagrantly usurp the function of Congress. They not only interpret, but they stretch the law. . . . Look at the New Deal's official strike-promoting agency called the National Labor Relations Board.

"This issue—whether we're going to have government by men, by bureaus, by boards, instead of by laws—is one of the most important questions before us today. If the President's policy prevails, then we shall go further and further down the road to complete bureaucracy and one-man rule. All such usurpation, all such concentration of power in the executive is a danger to our free institutions.

"In our two-party system of government it is the function of the opposition to see that the people are made aware of what is really happening to them. We must complete that job by next November. By that time I believe the big majority of the people will see that abuse of power is just as real in America as it is in Europe and just as dangerous. It must be ended."

Confederate Cadet's Scrapbook Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A scrapbook owned and kept by W. J. Hubard, of Richmond, a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, Va., during the Civil War, has been found by Mrs. Roland J. Leveque, of Fredericksburg, Va., among some old possessions of her grandmother.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Fair American

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Four

It was easier walking here, bad as the road was. They no longer wasted their time zigzagging on uncertain paths, nor stumbling in great circles about the farms. At the first house they came to, they stopped to buy a meal of broth and black bread, with a hunk of cheese. Here for the first time Jean told his story of the nephew whom he was taking to the sea, and Pierre looked stolid and indifferent and spoke only in monosyllables.

"Poor lad," said the woman absent-mindedly. She had a teething baby in a box on the mud floor and was boiling a pot of clothes in the cauldron by the pig-sty, and gave little thought to the travelers. This was fortunate, for to a suspicious ear Jean's story would have seemed clumsily told, and Pierre's manner not very convincing. Happily for them the farmer's wife was in no mood for weighing their tale, but fed them and took their money with her thoughts on other things.

Pierre and Jean went down the road with renewed courage. They had hot sustaining food in them at last, and they had appeared in their new roles and been accepted.

Next time they stopped, to ask to sleep in a mow, it was with more assurance. For two days they travelled among scattered farms and small hamlets, but towards the evening of the second day they came to a town. On the outskirts they passed the ruins of a chateau, recently burned. The rose bushes about the blackened foundations were in full bloom, and a bird sat on a spray and sang as though the world had just been made and his was the first song ever sung.

A Friendly Stranger

Pierre stood listening, a dirty young figure, grotesque in his ill-fitting clothes and the evil-smelling linen about his thin neck. As he stood there with Jean waiting wearily beside him, there was a stir among the bushes and a small furry face peered out at them, Pierre whistled and a spaniel ran to him. It was pathetically thin and wild-looking, but it showed no fear of the boy, though it growled when Jean tried to touch it.

"It must have belonged here," said the man, "it recognizes the gentry."

Carefully Pierre fed it with some scraps of bread and cheese in his pockets. Then he whistled to it to come with them. Jean spoke in alarm.

"It will be recognized and call attention to us. It is dangerous for us to have such a dog in our company."

"We can't leave it here to starve," answered Pierre. "Let us wait here then until it is dark, and skirt this town. After that we must take our chances."

The old man grumbled at the added risk, but in the end accepted it, and helped Pierre disguise the little beast's all too evident air of gentility. They cut patches of hair from its side, trimmed its tail to the thinness of a rat's and muddied its face. It allowed Pierre to do anything he wished and when all was done even Jean admitted the animal looked a cur to any but the most experienced eye.

Signs of the New Republic

"Tinc," Pierre called it, naming it for a dog his father had brought him once from Paris, when he was a very little boy, the only gift he could now remember ever given him by that resplendent and aloof personage.

That night they skirted the town and returned to the highway on the other side. By now they acted their parts easily. When they came to the villages Pierre hung on Jean's arm as though unwilling to go farther while Jean urged him on and begged some kind-looking citizen or citizeness for food to help him to get his nephew to Brest. They had so little money left that now they begged where they could, nor were the people unkind to them.

The Story So Far

Pierre, awakened by his valet, Jean, had fled by night from the old chateau in which he had always lived, because the peasants in the upturn of the French Revolution, were marching upon it. Advised by Strange Marie, a woman who lived alone in a hut on the moors, Pierre was disguised in shabby clothes and posed as Jean's nephew, on whose account they were on their way to Brest to find work on a ship.

In every square, monuments had been set up engraved "Liberty, Equality and Brotherhood — or Death"; the townspeople all wore the tricolor cockade of the Republic, and said "Citizen" and "Citizeness" with every breath and the churches were filled with painted scenery like theaters, where orators proclaimed the virtues of the Republic from the old pulpits.

Once they passed an inn just as a woman was coming out wearing a little white feather in her bonnet. At first no one seemed to notice it, and then a market woman called out something, and a crowd gathered, threatening the first woman, who looked terrified and began to weep. Suddenly she tore off the bonnet and stepped on it.

"It was a mistake," she cried, "I had forgotten that white was the royal color. Will someone give me a cockade?"

A rough-looking man handed her his, and she, picking up her broken headgear, tore out the offending feather and pinned the cockade in its place. The crowd cheered, the woman gave a trembling smile, and the incident was over.

Suspicions Aroused

"She was lucky," said Jean in a low voice. He had stood with his hand on Pierre's elbow holding him back. Both of them were shaking with excitement. It was in the next town that they themselves walked into danger.

The place seemed like any other of the small rather prosperous villages of Central Brittany, and like the others, it was held by the government and its atmosphere was Republican. They had gone to the small inn on the square, as it was noonday and the landlady, a fat good-natured woman, had given them each a bowl of rye bread and milk gone a little sour.

There were several men sitting at a table, and one of these, a small youngish man, with an eye that looked askew, began to question Jean as he leaned back in his chair. His companions paid small attention to him, but Jean and Pierre were soon aware that he was suspicious of them, and was amusing himself, leaning back with crossed knees, asking Jean now this and now that about his past life and his plans, speaking gently to Pierre, and now and then stopping to laugh soundlessly.

Plea for Protection

While this was going on and Pierre could feel the rising panic beating at his breast as he forced himself to swallow one choking spoonful after another, the day's courier dashed up amid the escort of soldiers, and the man who had been pestering them rose with a final careless glance, stretched, paid his bill, and went out.

"He is going to inform on us!" whispered Pierre. Jean nodded, a look of helplessness in his eyes.

Pierre jumped to his feet. The words of Strange Marie rang in his ears. "Boldness will get you further than caution."

He walked out to the officer of the escort and began pleading with him to take them with him on the next relay.

"They say there are royalists in the woods," he whispered hoarsely. "My Uncle and I are afraid. We are very light. The horses would never notice us if we each rode behind a soldier. Or we could ride in the coach. Have pity on us!" and he burst into a mingled paroxysm of tears and coughing. He was acting and acting now for his life.

"Have pity on us, brave captain," he croaked again reaching out his dirty hands to touch the officer's sleeve.

"It's against the regulations!" said the officer, not unkindly, "the royalists are not after such as you and your Uncle."

"Please, citizen!" moaned Pierre, and this time the officer drove him off more roughly. But Pierre knelt on the cobbles beseeching him.

The harried soldier turned to Jean.

"Take your nephew away," he ordered him, "or I shall use my whip!" and with that he strode into the inn. The informer followed and tried to speak to him in the doorway.

"Nonsense!" they heard the officer shout. "I have talked with them myself. You are ready to call the fleas that bite you royalists!"

"Shall we go now?" asked Jean, barely moving his lips.

"Not till the courier leaves," answered Pierre in the same way. When the officer came out to mount the fresh horse that had been brought him, the boy again pressed forward with his prayer and had to be pulled out of the way of the horses' hooves by his Uncle. The soldier gave him a half-pitying gesture of farewell, as he galloped off, and straightway forgot him. Boldness had succeeded.

As the echoes of the hooves died away, Pierre and Jean, followed by Tinc, took once more to the road.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Photograph Through Courtesy of Mr. Copley Amory

Copley Paints a Family Group

Artists' Children Series

Pictures collected and stories written by Marjorie C. Murphy

John Singleton Copley, early American painter, stands back and studies the portrait of his family which he has just finished. Many months have passed since the day that he first grouped them together in the fine, new, London studio in Hanover Square. But now he has this beautiful record of his family life, an heirloom to pass down to his children.

In the center he has placed Elizabeth, prim and sweet, her little hands crossed before her. She might be standing there quite alone for she pays no attention to her younger sister bouncing on the sofa, nor to her playful brother, nor to the noise of the baby's rattle. Her dress is white, very sheer, over a petticoat of pink. Her sash is pink and gauzy and her ruffled white cap has a tiny pink rose in the center.

Elizabeth and her father have exchanged promises. She will stand very still and pose if her father will paint her two dearest treasures—the rose in her bonnet and her favorite doll. So there is the rosebud, and down in the corner of the picture is the doll, dressed just like Elizabeth.

Next in age is Mary, dressed in white with a brown sash. She is a lively child and makes no promises to pose. Now she smiles at her father. Now she hides her head in her mother's shoulder. He catches her as she turns her laughing eyes to his. This is a difficult task for an artist like Mr. Copley who paints slowly and carefully and who has spent most of his life painting dignified ladies and gentlemen in Boston.

Mrs. Copley is pretty and young. Her name is Susannah, a good New England name, but her husband calls her "Sukey." She wears her dark hair piled high and is dressed in blue, a bright blue against the rose damask of the sofa.

John Singleton Copley, Junior, has a secret with his mother. He looks lovingly up into her eyes. With her gentle hands she tries to keep him quiet and still so that his father can get the correct drawing. The boy's low necked dress is pale yellow and his sash is grey.

The youngest of them all is Jonathan, seated on his grandfather's knee. He waves his rattle with its long pink ribbon and smiles at his grandfather. But Mr. Clarke looks most unhappy. He holds the baby tenderly and carefully but his thoughts are far, far away. (It was Mr. Clarke to whom the chests of tea were consigned that were dumped into the harbor at the Boston Tea Party. When the Copley family crossed the ocean in 1775 to make their home in London, Mr. Clarke went with them.)

Mr. Copley himself stands behind them all, looking out of the picture with loving, intelligent eyes. He has painted himself in the mirror and so has completed the family circle—"The Copley Family Group."

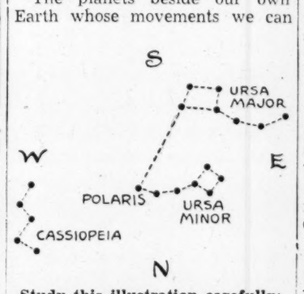
March of the Stars

By Astrophel

Not only are there so-called "fixed" stars in the heavens, that is, members of constellations such as Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, but there are planets also. The planets appear to move about against the background of the other stars and independently of them. This they appear to do merely because, like our own earth, they are part of our solar system. We and the planets revolve about the same sun.

The planets beside our own Earth whose movements we can easily observe with the naked eye are Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn. These are the planets that are visible to us as morning and evening stars. Mercury, another planet, is sometimes visible but usually it is so close to the sun that the sun's light hides it. Mars can be readily recognized because of its reddish color. Saturn, famous for its rings, unfortunately appears to the unaided eye only as an ordinary star.

For observation: the constellation Cassiopeia (pronounced Kăs-si-o-pē'-ya), another constellation that is close to the North Star. Cassiopeia is known as the "Lady in the Chair" and will be found in the northernmost section of the Milky Way. Find her at this time of the year in the northwest, on the other side of Polaris from Ursa Major. Cassiopeia is made up of five bright stars arranged in the form of a rough "W." The lady's chair, you will notice, is right side up now. In winter she must sit upside down. The constellation then forms an "M" in the sky.



Study this illustration carefully; then hold it over your head with the north—or bottom—toward the north, and look for its counterpart in the sky. The constellations will appear like this about April 28 at 8 p. m.

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Here, There and Everywhere

Book Reviews

Magyar Loyalty

A bit of Hungary's history of the eighteenth century forms the background for a vivacious and colorful tale of mystery and romance—"The Eagle's Quest, A Prince's Flight for Freedom," by Charlotte Lederer. Secret plotting by Hungarian leaders, constant in their loyalty both to the exiled Rakoczy rulers and to their country's cause against the power of Austria, had after fourteen years of suppression reached the point for action. To lead them in the rebellion they counted upon the young Prince Giorgio, whose father, the exiled King, unknown to him, was held in Turkey.

Because of an old time friendship with the exiled Hungarian king, Prince Johann Sobiesky, Polish envoy to Austria, was pledged to the support of the Magyar noblemen, and willingly involved his gay spirited daughter, Lodoska, in the exciting events leading up to Giorgio's surprising escape from Vienna, where he had been brought up, in ignorance of his birth and nationality. Secretly, Lodoska continued her loyalty to the cause—and to Giorgio—while she remained in Vienna, and later, of greater moment, when at the court of Louis XV in Paris.

After hard travel by land and sea, much of the time by night, and often in disguise, Prince Giorgio, with his faithful guide, General Pelargus, reached their destination, and the reunion between exiled father and son was accomplished. The ensuing events of the rebellion spelled an inevitable disaster that was again faced with daring and high hearted courage.

Cornish Holiday

The Tamlyn family usually spent the Christmas holidays in Sussex, but because Father had been asked to give the prizes on Speech Day at St. Brennock's, they all go off to the West Coast in "Raven Among the Rooks," by S. P. B. Mais. Strange adventures began for them when they were still on the train, for Stephen thought he recognized a man in an old-fashioned Scots ulster carrying a gun case. Stephen was right, there was definitely a mystery about him.

What was the reason for the burly porter to make such a sudden exit just because he caught sight of a sketch of a big bird and five little birds that the stranger had drawn with his fingers on the misty window pane? It was enough for Christopher, Hazel, Prossy and Stephen to recognize suddenly the voice of a Mr. Prosper (who had led them on adventures on a previous occasion) in the word "Follow." They all dashed off the train right in the middle of Saltash Bridge. Father Tamlyn didn't like it but couldn't stop them. They found out before they got home what it was all about, but the process was most bewildering. In all kinds of chases which were utterly absurd, and with some time too for the simple joys of riding and also a run with the hounds, they had a vacation in Cornwall that none of them would forget.

Aftermath of a Victory

At a magician's touch, the doors to the land of enchantment open for the lover of modern fairy tales in "St. George and the Witches," by J. W. Dunne. After St. George conquered the dragon what happened next? It seems that he married the charming Princess Cleodolinda, and for a time they both forgot there was ever a dragon in the world.

Then one day the princess remembered something she pined to know. She begged to hear how her knight had performed the deed. His simple telling reminded her father, the King of Silene, that he had not introduced his new son-in-law to the royal pastime of a dragon drive. It was a king's game, unheard of on the island from which St. George had come. The custom was to urge hordes of dragons of the winged variety into wild flight by marching lines of trumpeting elephants across the forest.

An unprecedented occurence took place at Dragon Wood on the day set for St. George's first sight of an elephant stampede. A witch was routed from her lair and, with wild shrieking, disappeared into one of the wooded gullies on Queen Sophia's domain. Warning and protection for the queen had to be undertaken at once by her brother, the king, and St. George. It was his courage, together with the King's wisdom and Cleodolinda's quick wit, that brought them safely through many strange and weird adventures.

The quaint humor and genuine charm in the telling of this tale will have an appeal for the mature reader who has a fondness for imaginative writing. This book is published in England under the title "Experiment With St. George."

Knightly Lore

A fascinating book of medieval lore, telling of the animals that are borne in heraldry, what they signify and how their bearers have shown their qualities, is "The Ark of Heraldry," by Melrich V. Rosenberg. The author has cleverly devised that this ark be built by one, Sylvanus Mars, an English gentleman of wit, who not only was skilled in blazonry, but was the man of his times who knew most about the science of heraldry. It is, therefore at his quaint shop in seventeenth century London, above the door of which there hung the sign "At the Sign of the Coat of Arms" that an introduction is made to the master designer, deep in his research labors.

Animals that are used for arms, crests, or devices, the author has chosen to write about—some are real and some legendary. From the ape to the wyvern, there are more than fifty of them, and their histories carry us to remote times and distant places.

There was so much interest taken in Master Sylvanus and his work that even the king's coach stopped at his doorway. His Majesty, King Charles II, had had no notion that heraldry was so interesting a subject, for indeed he had been monstrous pleased with the manuscript upon the lion.

Reading Snacks

All the ingredients that put spark and spice into picnics can be enjoyed in full flavor in the collection of short stories "Picnic Adventures," edited by Elizabeth L. Gilman. Whether it is at an annual town picnic out in Iowa, in the old oak grove with soda pop served on its border, a sugar-on-snow occasion up in Vermont, or an eighth grade school picnic of hot dogs on Staten Island, the jolly bustling of preparations that amounts almost to fatigue, the genial joking, and the generous eating of good things are given in full measure.

Adventures with food out of doors in out of the way places—on the edge of the desert in Mongolia, in the bush in Australia, and even under a pine with its roots in fantasy—add fun in a rich variety. It is by contribution from twelve well known authors for young and old that these unusual snacks in reading have been gathered.

Mary Adeline Whitney

The Eagle's Quest—A Prince's Flight for Freedom, by Charlotte Lederer. New York and London: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc. $2.00.

Raven Among the Rooks, by S. P. B. Mais. Illustrated by Alex Jardine. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

St. George and the Witches, by J. W. Dunne. Illustrated by Lloyd Coe. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

The Ark of Heraldry, by Melrich V. Rosenberg. Decorations by Elinore Blaisdell. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

Picnic Adventures, Edited by Elizabeth L. Gilman. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, $2.

April's Costume

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The silken fabric of her gown
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Misty violet shot through
With birch leaves' tender green.
Her feet are shod in primly laced,
Softest, loam-tan kid.
And ah, the ruffles now disclosed,
Now demurely hid.
Of cherry-petaled pantalettes:
The white starched petticoats
Make music where she walks, as crisp
As wind in fields of oats.
And all the air is spiced with scent,
When lovely April passes,
Of satchets of orris root
Budding in marsh grasses.

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER

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Foxx Important in Batting Role—Buckley Making Good Showing for Crimson

Captain Is Leading In Sox Attack

Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The improved Red Sox may win the American League pennant this year. They may not. Nobody can talk too intelligently on this subject until August or September. But even at this early date, one chapter of the Fenway Park story is rather clear. Capt. Jimmy Foxx, as usual, will go home in October with more than one man's share of offensive honors.

As the Sox opened their two-game series with the New York Yankees this afternoon at Fenway, Double-X was second in his circuit with six runs scored, tied for first with Bobby Doerr at eight runs driven in, was first with three homers, and—believe it or not—first with a pair of stolen bases.

Hitting Streak

Foxx has hit safely in all six Red Sox games, piling up seven hits in 19 trips for a husky .368 average. Also, he has accepted 63 chances around first base without an error. The excellent condition Jim attained at Sarasota has sent him away to a flying start.

The stolen base leadership, of course, is a new experience for Double-X, although few players can go down the first-base line any swifter than he can. Still, he rarely tries to outsmart the pitcher and catcher. All last season he stole only four bases. The year before it was five. But yesterday, while the Red Sox were dropping their series final to the Washington Senators, Jim threw himself into high gear and stole second in the fourth and fifth innings.

Doerr Starred

The cheers for Red Sox hitting did not all go to Foxx yesterday, however. Little Bobby Doerr, who isn't so little, stepped into Senatorial pitching to the extent of a triple and homer, and batted across five runs for the day. The homer, No. 1 for the season, came with two mates aboard, and so did the triple. On Tuesday Bobby was telling how he had not cut the fat of his bat against a dozen good pitches all spring. His work in the vicinity of second base has been sensational.

Incidentally, Boston can look at the two top-ranking second basemen in the majors during the current Fenway Park series. Doerr and Joe Gordon, the Yankee regular, have a monopoly on the keystone market. Most of the people you talk with favor Gordon, but a lot of smart fellows would rather have the Red Sox boy. Gordon has profited, no doubt, by the louder publicity of the New York newspapers.

Owen May Play

Marvin Owen's appearance in the Boston infield can be expected at any moment. Jim Tabor is doing everything wrong at third base—well, almost everything—and this morning his batting average was a weak .043. He has had 18 chances in the field and errored on four. Other mistakes in judgment did not appear in the box scores. Lefty Grove, making his second start yesterday, was hit hard, yet he might have gone further than six innings if Tabor had done his share.

Briefs . . . The Red Sox today announced the signing of Albert Lingua, third baseman, now at St. Mary's College in California . . . He is a six foot, 185 pounder and does everything right-handed . . . He will probably join the club on the first western trip . . . The Bees are still trying to win their first game in the National League . . . They must be a little tired of playing the Dodgers . . . The locals open a series at the New York Polo Grounds this afternoon . . . Saturday, June 8, will be "Lefty Grove Day" at Fenway . . . There will also be a testimonial banquet that same evening, with "Old Mose" the guest of honor . . . He deserves it.

Duckpin Bowling

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25 (AP)—A 1,909 by the Rogers Recreation of New Britain, sending the team into fourth place in the men's open division, featured a dull night of shooting in the National Duckpin Bowling Congress championships.

The New Britain unit rolled 632—656—621 last night to provide the only excitement as the tournament headed toward its climax this week end.

Dodgers Sell Almada

BROOKLYN (AP)—Outfielder Mel Almada has been sold outright by the Brooklyn Dodgers to the Rochester club of the International League, reducing Leo Durocher's roster to 29 players.

The Dodgers purchased Almada from the St. Louis Browns last June.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park Ladies Day 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

All the bits of diversion and fun that everyone enjoys—jokes, puzzles, clean comics, interesting photographs and facts—are gathered into this daily page. The "Sunny Hours" column, "A Word a Day," the weekly news map, and other similar items add inspiration and education. An all-family feature of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Real Test of Red Sox Strength

Wide World; Staff Photographer

Left: Tommy Henrich, Yankee center fielder while Joe Di Maggio is on the bench.

Right: Monte Pearson, veteran right-hander, who will pitch in the Red Sox series.

Lower: Charley Keller, young Yankee left fielder.

Vermont Awaiting Invasion of B. U. Baseball Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 25—The home season of the University of Vermont baseball team opens at Centennial Field Saturday, with Boston University as the opposing force.

Stormed out of two its three Massachusetts games last week, the team was able to meet only Tufts, which it defeated, with Captain Pesarik, who will probably get the call in the first home game, pitching.

Maley, who showed up well in the Tufts game, may be assigned to first instead of Lawrence on the basis of hitting ability. Boucher, who has handled the catching assignments to date, will probably be behind the bat, but it is likely that Corbett, a junior, will alternate with him in the remaining string of games.

All other positions on the team seem set as it goes into the final stretch of 11 games, all of which, with the exception of three state games, will be played at home.

Gallagher to Use Two Men at First

Northeastern will have two varsity first basemen this year, Coach Herb Gallagher decided after watching Walter Urbanik and Ed Lovequist do good jobs at the initial sack against Colby last Tuesday.

Accordingto present plans, the boys will alternate in the starting line-up with each man playing half a game. They are so nearly on a par that the move will do them both justice.

Lovequist, a left-handed hitter, s the stronger at the bat, while Urbanik is considerably smoother in the field. Both boys are polishing the rough spots, with Urbanik improving with the willow, and Lovequist looking better around the sack.

The Huskies, with two straight victories behind them, will open the New England College Conference League season tomorrow afternoon against University of Maine. Wally Sullivan may make his first start on the mound, although Dave Gerry and Charlie Foster are both possibilities.

Umpired Games With Thoughts About Players

DALLAS, April 25 (AP)—Only a rustling wind sounded in the Galveston ball park that night in 1935 as the ball banged into the catcher's mitt.

The little man in blue, chin jutting over the catcher's shoulder, swept off his mask and pointed skyward:

"Stee-rike three!"

A storm broke in the stands. Teammates swarmed on the diamond, shouldered pitcher Eddie Cole off the field. Eddie Cole had pitched a perfect baseball game. No hits, no runs, not a runner to reach first base.

The little man in blue melted into the background. Umpire Frank Coe just stood there and watched a youngster have his day.

Now one of baseball's grandest "story behind the story" has been released. Frank Coe passed on in Oklahoma the other night.

Back to that last batter, pitch by pitch. Eddie Cole threw three straight "balls" under the terrific pressure. Then he burned two strikes across the plate. On the last pitch, the pitch for a perfect game, he threw hard and waist high. Umpire Coe shouted "stee-rike three."

Months later, after young Eddie Cole had vaulted to the big-time on the strength of that perfect game—he's now with Toledo of the American Association—the man who caught that last pitch quietly told the story of kindly, beneficent Umpire Frank Coe.

The pitch was three inches outside the plate.

The story could have been told years ago—except that Frank Coe's word as an umpire was never doubted.

Businesslike, Coe worked for the players, not the stands.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Norman Young, Giants—Hit homer with two on in eighth to give New York 5-2 victory over Phillies.

Rudy York and Tommy Bridges, Tigers—Former's homer and latter's five-hit pitching downed White Sox 2-1.

Red Rolfe, Yankees—Hit two home runs to lead assault against Athletics.

Walter Masterson, Senators—Held Red Sox to one hit and struck out five in four-inning relief assignment.

Ray Mack, Indians—His home run with one on was margin of 6-5 decision over Browns.

Roy Cullenbine, Dodgers—Three-run homer in first inning was big blow of successful attack against Bees.

Bill Lee, Cubs—Scattered 11 hits expertly as Chicago took Pirates 9-4.

Kirkland Six Takes Allan Cup Honors

Allan Cup Winners

1908—Ottawa, Cliffsides.
1909—Queen's University.
1910—St. Michael's College.
1911—Winnipeg Victorias.
1912—Winnipeg Victorias.
1913—Winnipeg H. C.
1914—Regina Victorias.
1915—Winnipeg Monarchs.
1916—61st Batt. Winnipeg.
1917—Toronto Dentals.
1918—Kitchener.
1919—Hamilton Tigers.
1920—Winnipeg Falcons.
1921—Univ. of Toronto.
1922—Toronto Granites.
1923—Toronto Granites.
1924—Soo Greyhounds.
1925—Port Arthur.
1926—Port Arthur.
1927—Toronto Grads.
1928—Univ. of Manitoba.
1929—Port Arthur.
1930—Montreal A. A. A.
1931—Winnipegs.
1932—Toronto Nationals.
1933—Moncton Hawks.
1934—Moncton Hawks.
1935—Halifax Wolverines.
1936—Kimberly Dynamiters.
1937—Sudbury Tigers.
1938—Trail, B. C.
1939—Port Arthur.
1940—Kirkland Lake.

TORONTO, April 25 (CP)—The Allan Cup went north last night to Kirkland Lake when the Blue Devils swamped Calgary Stampeders 7-1 to complete their sweep of finals for the Canadian Senior Hockey championship. It was the third straight victory for the flashy miners who lost only one game on a 1-0 decision to Sydney Millionaires during the month-long Dominion play-downs.

In taking the historic trophy that went to Port Arthur Bear Cats last year, the Blue Devils beat the Stampeders 8-5 and 9-1 in the first two games to register one of the easiest triumphs ever recorded in Allan Cup history.

Johnny McCreedy, a three-goal scorer in the second game, picked off three tallies again last night to lead the marksmen. He got the first three. Jo-Jo Graboski, Bobby Walton, Joe Brown and Stu Smith each got a goal to complete the Kirkland Lake total. Mike Patrick scored Calgary's goal.

A. B. C. Expects Large Entry In '41 Tournament

DETROIT, April 25 (AP)—The two-month American Bowling Congress still has nearly two weeks to go at the Coliseum here, but already enthusiastic A. B. C. officials are looking toward next year's tournament at St. Paul.

Charley Vance, Assistant Secretary of the congress, emerged from a maze of scores and figures today long enough to predict a 5,000 team entry when the classic goes to the Northwest for the first time.

"The way the reservations are rolling in, we'll likely go over 5,000 teams next year," he said. "We'll have more Canadian teams than ever before while the West and Northwest will triple their entry list."

The present tournament broke all marks for the number of team entries with 6,073. The previous record was established at Chicago in 1938, when 4,937 teams entered.

Team leaders remained unchanged in yesterday's firing, though three changes were chalked up in the minor events.

James McMahon and Sid Baum of New York collaborated on a 1,313 total in the doubles which was good for fourth place, and McMahon's effort lifted him to fourth in the all-events with 1,980. George Nice and Art Landmark of Denver took third in the doubles with 1,321.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

Princeton 8, Lehigh 1.
Miami (Fla.) 6, Army 1.
Navy 6, Duke 3.
Ohio State 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Rutgers 9, Rutgers Pharmacy 0.

Sophomore Is Filling Shoes Of Former Harvard Captain

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Harvard's varsity baseball equipment was stored away following the final game last spring, a pair of size nine shoes sat waiting to be filled on the second base sack. To Coach Floyd Stahl the spikes seemed like size 19, for they belonged to Capt. Artie Johns, all-star second baseman in the Eastern Intercollegiate League and a more than capable leader of the Crimson.

This spring Sophomore Ed Buckley, a 19-year-old athlete from the iron ore fields of Ely, Minn., has stepped into those shoes and is doing a creditable job. "Of course Buck is not yet a Johns," Coach Stahl declared following Harvard's 1-0 defeat by Boston University at Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon, "but he is a good ball player and is developing rapidly. He fields pretty well right now, and in the past few games he has started hitting."

In yesterday's game, Buck played first base in place of Bill Tully, who is ill, so that already in this young season the Minnesota youth has covered the two positions hardest hit by graduation at Harvard last June. The first base spot was left open by the departure of Ulysses Lupien, league-leading batter for two years with averages of .475 and .442, and now a member of the Boston Red Sox farm system.

Of the two positions, first is the more familiar to Buckley, who earned his numerals at that post as a member of Coach Dolph Samborski's yearling nine last spring, turning in a batting average of .383. In high school and during his summer jaunts with a team in the State amateur league, he alternated between second base and the outfield. He has no favorite among the various positions he has played, declaring, "I don't care where they play me, just as long as I get in the ball game."

Two Safeties

Buckley, who slapped out two safeties yesterday to lead the Crimson batters, has already earned his right to wear the Harvard insignia. In football last fall he operated in the left halfback post on Dick Harlow's football team to win a minor H, while on Wes Fesler's basketball quintet he won a major H as a regular guard. In all of these three sports he also starred back home at Ely High School.

A husky, 180-pound six-footer, Buckley has no little task on his hands to follow in John's footsteps, for last year's Crimson leader lived up to his title in more ways than one. He not only was the lead-off man in the batting order, but he compiled a batting average of .318 to land up with the leaders in the league, won the Princeton A. A. Cup for base-stealing with 10 pilfered sacks, received the most free tickets to first base with 15, and scored the most runs with 14.

Buck need not be too concerned, however, if he does not equal Artie's record at Harvard right away. After all, he still has two more seasons to go.

* * *

Coach Stahl took yesterday's defeat quite hard, being quite disappointed at the Crimson's failure to hit. Harvard got eight hits, all singles, but failed to tie them together.

* * *

In congratulating Coach Mel Collard of B. U., Floyd advised the Terrier mentor to keep his team indoors except on game days. Yesterday was the first time this season that the B. U. boys saw a diamond, all their practice sessions—four—having been conducted in the Tufts cage in Medford.

* * *

Harvard's next game is with Princeton at Princeton Saturday. Stahl hopes to find the victory trail after two straight league defeats, and figures that the Tigers may be his stepping stone. Princeton lost to Columbia yesterday 4-1. Just for comparison, Harvard carried the Lions 11 innnings before losing 7-6 in the first league contest of the season.

* * *

Coach Samborski's freshman team was supposed to have played the B. U. freshmen yesterday afternoon, but in view of the fact that the Terrier yearlings have not yet reported the game was cancelled. The Crimson played Newton High instead in a practice game, with the former winning, 5-2.

By a Staff Photographer

Ed Buckley

Women Bowlers Eager to Start Syracuse Meet

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25 (AP)—The nation's best women bowlers were gathered in Syracuse today, eager to begin spilling pins in the 23d Women's International Bowling Congress which was due to open tonight.

An all-time record entry list of approximately 6,000 contestants has been booked for the 30-day competition in five-woman doubles and singles events.

Squads of Syracuse High School girls will form the booster vanguard that opens the tournament. More booster teams will "break down" the refurbished alleys Friday night, and then the first of the star teams will take over.

All of the 1939 winners will bowl this week end, thus setting an early standard for later comers.

These are the Kornitz Pure Oil team of Milwaukee, which won last year with 2,618; the doubles combination of Becky Reus and Connie Powers of Grand Rapids, Mich., champions with 1,130; Helen Henglster of Detroit, whose 626 was last year's best single, and Ruth Troy of Dayton, Ohio, all-events winner with 1,724.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Foxx	6	19	7	.368
Doerr	6	24	7	.292
Cramer	6	25	7	.280
Desautels	5	15	4	.267
Williams	6	20	5	.250
Cronin	6	21	4	.190
Di Maggio	4	16	3	.188
Finney	4	12	2	.167
Tabor	6	23	1	.043
Peacock	2	3	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	3	2	1	.500
Ross	3	10	4	.400
Cooney	1	5	2	.400
Masi	1	3	1	.333
Cuccinello	3	10	3	.300
Miller	3	11	3	.273
Hassett	3	12	3	.250
West	3	12	2	.167
Sisti	3	13	2	.154
Lopez	3	8	1	.125
Loane	2	8	1	.125
Scarsella	1	1	0	.000

Violets Are Expected To Win at Penn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—On few occasions since 1915, when Ted Meredith of Pennsylvania and Bill Bingham of Harvard fought it out stride for stride in the last leg, has a one-mile relay championship race given such promise of a close finish as the one that will be run on Saturday afternoon in the 46th annual Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on Franklin Field.

Restricted to 11 entries to prevent overcrowding, this year's event may well produce a new record and a blanket finish, judging by the calibre of the teams entered and the times they have made in competition since last year.

N. Y. U. Favored

The favorite is New York University, with its brilliant quartet that established a new world's indoor record of 3 minutes 15 seconds on the springy Dartmouth track. Jim Herbert, James McPoland, Harold Bogrow, and Stanford Braun, representing the Violets, won the I. C. 4-A. indoor mile relay title and nine out of eleven other mile races during the past indoor season.

Defending the championship will be Pittsburgh with three members of last year's team that established a new carnival record of 3m. 14.8s. Only John Woodruff is missing from the team and his place has been taken by Lawrence Tregonning, an experienced quarter-miler who is capable of bettering 49 seconds. The other members of the team are Frank Ohl, Albert Ferrara, and Clyde Graf.

North Texas Strong

North Texas Teachers with two sophomores, both of whom ran on northern schoolboy teams, is another possibility for championship honors. John Jackson, who ran on the Good Counsel High team of Newark, and Edward Rogers, who was on the great De La Salle team of three seasons ago, will join two veterans, James McDaniels and Harvey Bryant, to form a combination that Chock Sportsman, coach of the team, believes is the fastest combination he has had in the history of the school. Their best mark this spring has been 3m. 18s.

Maryland's team, which broke the Class B record last year, has only one newcomer in the person of Joseph Murphy, Southern Conference 100- and 220-yard champion. James Kehoe, Gene Ochensreiter, and Alan Miller ran on the 1939 team.

Cornell, Yale, Ohio State, Fordham, Georgetown, Manhattan, and Princeton also have strong teams, one of which may upset predictions and win the title.

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

WASHINGTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Case, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Lewis, rf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Wasdell, 1b	5	0	0	0	7	0	0
Walker, lf	4	2	2	2	4	0	0
Travis, 3b	5	2	3	4	1	0	0
Bloodworth, 2b	5	1	2	5	0	4	0
Pofahl, ss	3	2	2	2	3	1	1
Evans, c	3	1	2	3	7	0	0
Early, c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Haynes, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Gelbert	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masterson, p	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	37	9	12	17	27	7	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney, r.f.	5	1	1	‡1	5	1	0
Cramer, c.f.	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Williams, l.f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Foxx, 1b	3	2	2	3	8	2	0
Cronin, ss.	2	2	0	0	2	3	0
Doerr, 2b	4	1	2	7	1	2	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Desautels, c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Grove, p	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Hash, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Heving, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ostermueller, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	6	11	27	11	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Washington	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	4	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	—6

Runs batted in—Bloodworth 3, Lewis 2, Doerr 5, Foxx. Two-base hits—Travis, Evans. Three-base hit—Doerr. Home runs—Bloodworth, Doerr. Stolen bases—Foxx 2, Tabor. Sacrifice—Haynes. Double plays—Tabor, Doerr and Foxx. Foxx, Cronin and Foxx. Left on bases—Washington 6, Boston 6. First base on balls—Off Haynes 4, off Masterson 1, off Grove 1, off Hash 2, off Heving 1. Struck out—By Haynes 2, by Masterson 5, by Grove 1, by Ostermueller 1. Hits—Off Haynes 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Hudson, 1 in 2-3; off Masterson, 1 in 4; off Grove, 9 in 6; off Hash, 2 in 1 1-3; off Heving, 1 in 1-3; off Ostermueller, 0 in 1 1-3. Winning pitcher—Masterson. Losing pitcher—Hash. Umpires—Pipgras, Summers and Quinn. Time—2.28m. Attendance—2,700.

Bees

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gilbert, cf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	5	0	1	1	2	5	0
Vosmik, lf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Roy, lf	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Lavagetto, 3b	4	1	0	0	3	1	0
Camilli, 1b	4	2	3	4	11	0	0
Cullenbine, rf	2	1	1	4	0	1	0
Mancuso, c	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kimball, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Walker	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mungo, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reese, ss	1	0	0	0	2	3	1
*Ripple	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hudson, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyatt, p	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pressnell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c	2	0	0	0	5	0	0
Totals	34	8	10	14	27	11	3

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cooney, cf	5	0	2	3	2	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	1	2	2	6	0	0
West, rf	4	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Ross, lf	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Miller, ss	4	1	1	1	2	2	0
West, rf	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Lopez, c	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Sisti, 2b	4	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sullivan, p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Coffman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Rowell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	6	9	13	24	4	3

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	—8
Boston	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Runs batted in—Cooney, Cuccinello, Masi, Sullivan, Vosmik, Camilli 2, Cullenbine 3, Walker 2. Two-base hits—Hassett, Masi, Cooney, Ross, Camilli. Home run—Cullenbine. Stolen bases—West, Ross, Cullenbine, Camilli. Double plays—Coscarat, Reese and Camilli; Lavagetto, Coscarat and Camilli. Left on bases—Boston 6; Brooklyn 12. Base on balls—Off Wyatt 3; off Sullivan 6; off Swift 4; off Kimball 1. Struck out—By Wyatt 2; by Kimball 2; by Sullivan 1; by Swift 5. Hits—Off Wyatt 7 in 4 innings; off Pressnell 0 in 1; off Kimball 2 in 3; off Mungo 0 in 1; off Sullivan 6 in 4⅔; off Coffman 0 in ⅓; off Swift 4 in 3. Winning pitcher—Kimball. Losing pitcher—Swift. Umpires—Reardon, Pinelli and Goetz. Time—2.37. Attendance—10,480.

‡Ran for Coffman in 6th.
*Batted for Reese in 7th.
†Batted for Kimball in 8th.

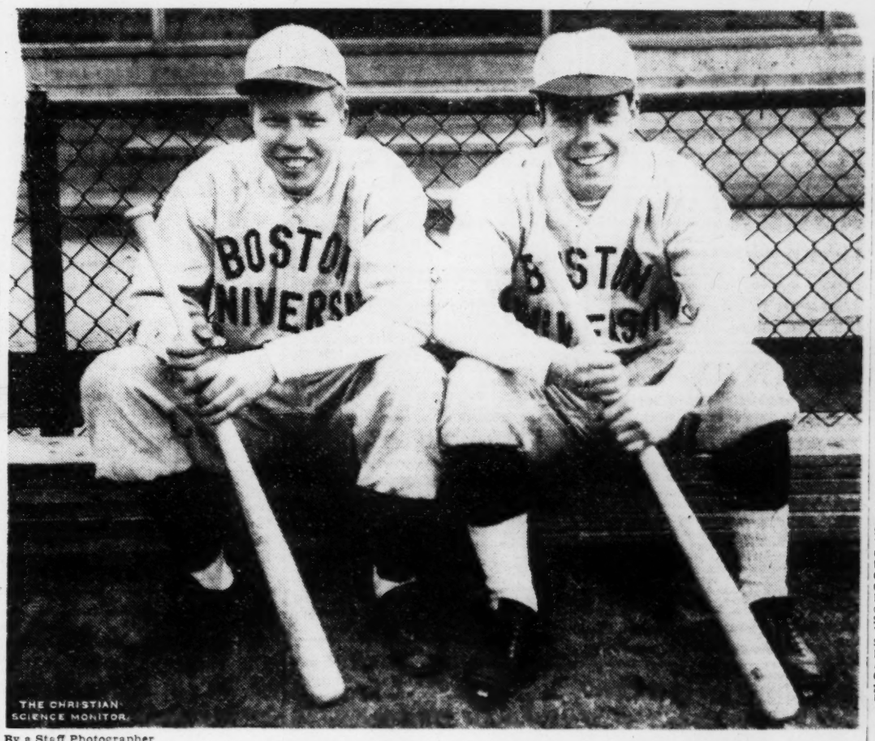
College Track

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

Springfield 69½, Connecticut 65½.

Should Continue Practice Indoors



By a Staff Photographer

Boston University's varsity baseball team made its first appearance on a diamond this spring yesterday afternoon at Soldiers Field, Brighton, and played Harvard to a standstill by winning 1-0. The only practice the team has had has been in Tufts cage. These two players, Ralph Dattman, left, and Bud Hines, right, are outfielders and had not even caught a fly ball until yesterday. Dattman was the big noise of the Terrier attack, collecting a triple and a single in two trips to the plate.

Wildcats Meet Colby Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 25—History will repeat itself when the University of New Hampshire opens its 1940 baseball season tomorrow afternoon. Al Roper of Tewksbury, Mass., the Wildcats' leading 1939 hurler and batter, will again start on the mound against Colby College here, just as he did a year ago.

Behind the offerings of Roper will be five men who started the season against Colby last year. Jack Hersey of Portsmouth will again be behind the plate. Sammy Clark of Potter Place and Lou Cryans of Berlin will swap the positions they held last spring, with Clark going to left field and Cryans to center. To right field from second base goes Herb Adams of Milford, and from short to third hops Ace Parker of Claremont. Ted Plante of Pittsfield, who saw enough action at short to win a letter, will again be in that slot.

Two newcomers to the scene will be in Coach Henry Swasey's lineup. Dana Larson of Hyde Park, Mass., will be at first base, while Harold Hall of North Attleboro, Mass., who clouted the ball at a .360 clip as a freshman, will be at second.

Weather which threatened to call all games this week broke yesterday to sweep the field clear of snow. If the Wildcats play tomorrow it will mean their first chance at out-of-door play this spring. Workouts have been confined to the cage as late cold spells and rain made the diamond unusable.

Calm Before the Storm Seen in Amicable Settlement of Chicago and Big Ten Case

Later Action Is Predicted Before Matter Is Dropped

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The calm that has settled over the famous Chicago case in the Big Ten investigation of what was said by representatives of the school at the time of quitting football competition is something like the famous calm before the storm. Led by Fielding Yost, Athletic Director of the University of Michigan, the conference accepted the statement of President Robert Hutchins that he was only talking about his own school in referring to the need for cheating to stay in Big Ten football.

At least four members of the directors' group are credited with being against the retention of Chicago in the conference and these men are not as yet in a mood to let the very definite charges that were made go in the record with so little effort to correct them as was made by Chicago last Sunday.

It was the "old guard" of Yost, St. John and Clevenger that led the way to the amicable settlement, according to the reports, and it is just possible these older heads may have had experiences that indicate it is the better way to be gracious to one of the original member schools. When Amos Alonzo Stagg was the Athletic Director of the University of Chicago, it was the usual thing for Mr. Yost and Mr. Hoff, then Director at Illinois, to form a directing triumvirate with the "Old Man" in keeping things running smoothly. So it was no doubt the thought of these times that persuaded Fielding Yost to come to the support of Chicago, his greatest rival in the "good old days."

First Real Move

As reported several weeks ago in this column, the meeting officially went on record with the transfer of the indoor track meet to Purdue University next year. The dates announced, Feb. 28 and March 1, are a week earlier than usual and were so arranged to accommodate the University of Illinois Relays. The "indoors" have been held at Chicago for a number of years, so this is quite a departure. The Big Ten outdoor meet to be held late in May at Northwestern University will work out a new plan that is expected to add greatly to the enjoyment of the spectators. If it is successful it will also be used in the Pacific Coast-Big Ten meet a few weeks later.

* * *

The "Chicago case," as it is getting to be known, will be heard from for a little time yet. One "big time" sports radio commentator told his listeners that there is much to be told about the meeting on Sunday that was not released to the public. Either the commentator or the Big Ten have considerable yet to explain, so we can look for more news on the case in the near future.

* * *

The first step in the re-establishment of the Chicago Cardinal football team as a team of championship caliber in the National Professional League was the hiring of Jimmy Counzelman as coach for the coming season. Last year "Jimmy" was the coach of Washington University in St. Louis and had written a number of articles on football, for magazines as well as being rated the finest banquet speaker on the football circuit. It was assumed from all this that he was a pretty good coach and so it occasioned no end of surprise when his resignation was requested by the school authorities. St. Louis' loss however is Chicago's gain for he will undoubtedly add plenty of color to a rather drab team of late years.

Mr. Bidwill, the owner of the Cardinals, believes in doing a good job once he gets started and has moved the team from Wrigley Field back to Momiskey Park where they once held forth. In doing this he will be able to offer night football, which is not possible at the home of the Cubs, for the Sox last season installed a new $125,000 lighting plant for night baseball.

In addition he is planning to take advantage of the natural rivalry that exists between the north side and the south side of Chicago. In the beginning of the league, the Cardinals were a south side team and won a league championship with the support of southside rooters. When they moved north to Wrigley Field they lost that support and became second in importance to the Bears of the same league, who have always been a north-side team. The renewed rivalry should make for better football in the coming years.

* * *

The baseball games over the week end in the Big Ten left Illinois and Wisconsin in the lead after a threat by Iowa to the supremacy of the Illini. The hard hitting Wisconsin team is in a tie with Northwestern for the most number of runs scored with 28, but the Badger pitchers have done a better job to hold opponents to nine runs in four games played. Minnesota, Ohio and Indiana have yet to meet a conference opponent, but they will have to play pretty smart and fast baseball to catch up to the boys from Illinois and Wisconsin.

* * *

In getting set for the Drake Relays of the coming Saturday, the middle west saw 10 track meets where boys were working up to championship competition, time and distance. The major competition was furnished at the Kansas Relays where Blaine Rideout ran the mile in 4:10.1 to take the place of the former record set by Glenn Cunningham when he ran the distance in 4:12.7 a number of years ago. Michigan will have a team in the Drake Relays for the first time in several years. **Ed Felt**

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Travis, Washington, .471; McCosky, Detroit, .450.

Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 7; Foxx, Boston, 6.

Runs batted in—Foxx and Doerr, Boston, 8.

Hits—McCosky 6, Detroit, 9; four tied with 8.

Doubles—Strange, St. Louis, and Chapman, Cleveland, 3.

Triples—Doerr, Boston, and York, Detroit, 2.

Home runs—Foxx, Boston, 3; four tied with 2.

Stolen bases—Foxx, Boston, 2; ten tied with 1.

National League

Batting—Camilli, Brooklyn, .438; M. McCormick, Cincinnati, .417.

Runs—Gilbert, Brooklyn, and Hack, Chicago, 5.

Runs batted in—Camilli, Brooklyn, 6; three tied with 5.

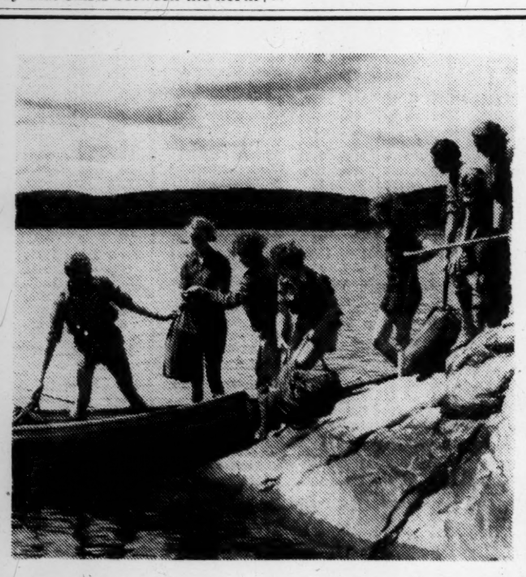
Hits—Herman, and Russell, Chicago, 8.

Doubles—Leiber, Chicago, 4; three tied with 3.

Triples—Six tied with 1.

Home runs—Gilbert, 2; seven tied with 1.

Stolen bases—Eleven tied with 1.

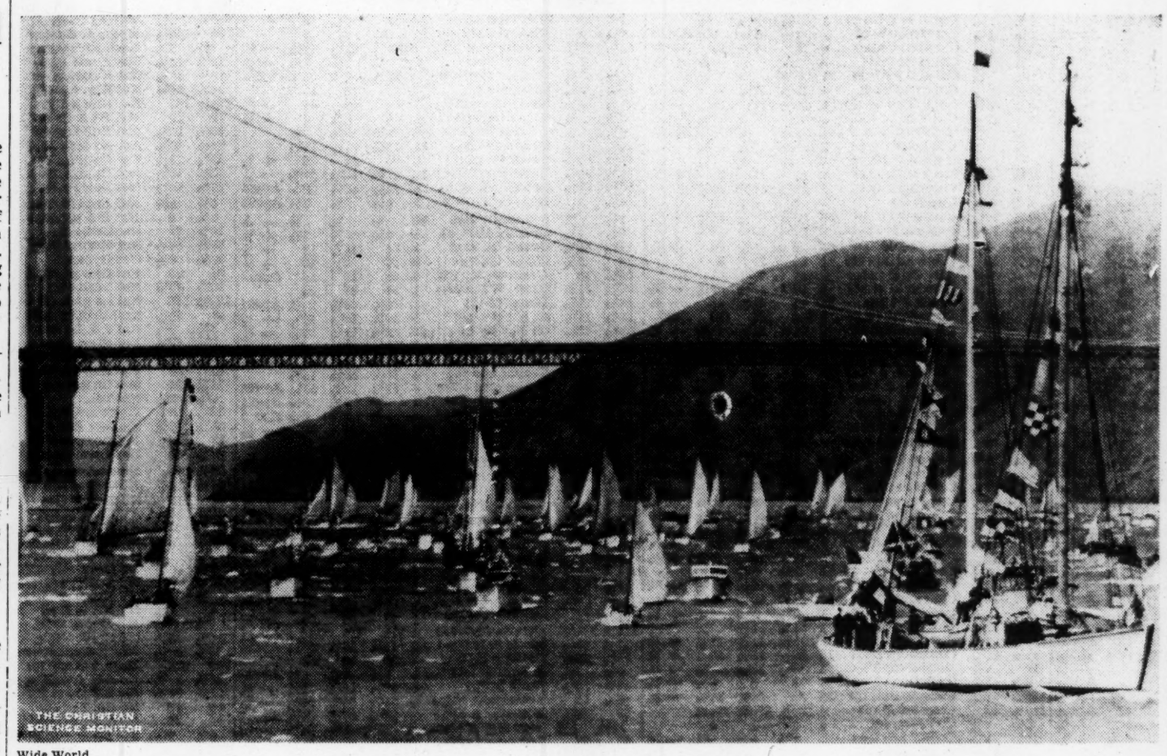


GETTING READY FOR A LONG TRIP

Days of preparatory training being over—these campers are making ready for the start of a voyage of discovery. Thrills such as this make camping an interesting experience. Many camps for boys and girls are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. They welcome requests from readers about their activities and rates. Camp advertisements are published on the Children's Page, Mondays, and the Young Folks' Page, Thursdays.

Camping leads to achievement

White Sails at Golden Gate



Wide World

SAN FRANCISCO—A view of San Francisco Bay April 21 with the Golden Gate Bridge in the background, showing some of the 300-odd yachts that swarmed over the bay in the dress parade which opened the 1940 yachting season here.

And Talking of... Golfing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Americans and the British

LONDON — "Although United States golfers cannot look to Great Britain for any international competitive entertainment this year, British golfers are looking to America for some as they follow the fortunes of Jim Ferrier, Australian open and amateur champion now touring the United States. Many here account him the best player in the empire if not the entire world now that Bobby Locke, South Africa ace, has turned professional.

There is no need for me to wax lyrical about Ferrier. His achievements speak for themselves. Notably those achievements on consecutive days last year when he clipped three strokes off the course record at Sydney, New South Wales, while winning the "champion of champions" tournament, and then beat the previous best score at Bowral by four strokes with a breath-taking round of 61. Four years ago we had Ferrier with us in Britain, and he reached the final of the British "open" amateur championship at St. Andrews, being then defeated by the celebrated Scot, Hector Thompson.

Playing Through

However, even credentials as excellent as those are no longer sufficient, in themselves, to command for their owner a place among the competitors in an American championship. Or so we gather here since learning that the U. S. Golf Association decided at its annual meeting this year to make prospective contenders for the "open" and amateur titles prove their ability in qualifying competitions.

The implication noted specially is that, after the war, British cracks, subject to this ruling, will not have the experience, enjoyed by many in the past, of being conducted forward by courtesy into the more advanced stages of the national tournaments.

Reading of the U. S. G. A.'s decision, golfers here—or at any rate those with whom I have discussed the matter—say "Quite right, too." Not only because Britishers consistently fail to make much of a show in the American championships, but also because even the most distinguished golfers from America have always been obliged to take part in the qualifying rounds when they have entered for the British open or amateur championship. And what was good enough for people like Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen and Bobby Jones can hardly be considered an unreasonable arrangement for Britain's best of the future.

Bobby Jones "Waded"

Britain did not even follow America's custom, now discarded, of sparing visiting members of Walker Cup or Ryder Cup teams the trouble of playing in qualifying rounds for championships. They all had to wade through the preliminaries and I recollect one occasion when Bobby Jones did so in just about the most spectacular fashion imaginable. With scores of 68 and 66. He went on to win the championship. But when he came over to defend the title the following year, he still had to qualify just the same.

However, the American maestros thrived quite nicely, thank you, on qualifying rounds. For, between the end of the World War (1914-18), and the start of the present one last year, they won the British "Open" 12 times (including a sequence of 10 victories straight, from 1924 to 1933, inclusive) and took the amateur "open" on six occasions.

The people who achieved this astounding composite record of success were:

R. T. Jones, who won the "Open" in 1926, 1927 and 1930, and the amateur in 1930.

Walter Hagen, the professional, who won the "Open" in 1922, 1924, 1928 and 1929.

The professionals, "Jock" Hutchison, James Barnes, T. D. Armour, Gene Sarazen and Densmore Shute, who won the "Open" in 1921, 1925, 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively.

W. Lawson Little, who won the amateur championship in 1934 and 1935.

C. R. Yates and Jesse Sweetser, victorious in the amateur championships of 1938 and 1926.

To this roll of fame should be added the name of another American winner of the amateur championship—Robert Sweeny, who, though 100 per cent American, had so long been a popular figure in British sporting and social life that it seemed quite ridiculous at the time to describe his 1937 success as a foreigner's victory. He came to England first when he was 18 (ten years ago) and won a place in the Oxford University golf team in 1932.

America's pre-eminence in golf for a decade after the last war and Britain's steady climb back in the 10 years preceding the present war are accepted club-house generalizations. The performances I have cited and the fact that nobody but a Britisher has won the "Open" here since Henry Cotton re-set the fashion in 1934, constitute perhaps the most striking part of the detailed supporting evidence.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Red Sox Talk About Yankees

Lefty Grove was having his usual pre-game siesta in the darkened trainer's quarters at Fenway Park. Win Green sat there in a chair, as if guarding the great Red Sox southpaw. Most of the regulars were outside taking batting practice, but three or four were huddled together in the other part of the clubhouse and they were talking about the Yankees. It was apparent they thought they were alone.

"I'm not saying we can't beat them this year," said one. "I'm saying that I don't agree with these guys who think the Yanks'll fall apart in a hurry. I don't believe Joe McCarthy's got that kind of a club. They can be beaten, and I think we can do it. But don't let anybody fool you. No one is going to beat them without a battle, and I mean a tough battle."

Not Same Team

"That's right," said another. "Because that club has been winning for four years, a lot of people think it will crack and go down to about third place. I think Connie Mack predicted that our club and Cleveland would finish ahead of them. But this won't happen because McCarthy hasn't the same team he had four years ago. It isn't wearing out. Every time somebody gets through and steps out, someone just as good or better takes his place."

"A while back they thought Lazzeri was the spark of the Yanks," the first voice continued. "And what happened? When he left the stadium Joe Gordon came along. And that kid plays as good a second base as Tony ever did. Maybe better. Then they changed the tune and gave Gehrig credit for sparking the team. When Lou got through McCarthy kept winning just the same with Dahlgren on first base. Now Dickey's getting the credit. If he should have to quit tomorrow, it's my opinion that the team would go on winning without him."

Good Young Talent

"If we beat them this year," said a third voice, "it'll be because we're better than last year, and not because they're weaker."

"If our pitching stays the way it has been for the past 10 days," said the second voice, "we'll win by 15 games. We've got some pretty good young talent this year. I thought Mickey Harris looked great against Washington. He isn't afraid to throw that ball in there in the 'clutch.'"

"Don't forget that Cleveland club," said the first player. "If Feller and Allen pitch winning ball for them, they'll be right up there. They were only three and a half games behind us last year. We didn't clinch second place until a week before the end of the race. Allen won only nine games for them and Feller took 24, for a total of 33. If those two don't win 50 together this season I'll buy you a suit of clothes."

Not Great Yet

"How many do you think Feller will win?" one asked.

"I don't think he'll go to 30, like some people say," was the answer. "He's not that kind of a pitcher . . . yet. He might be some day, though. Allen may win more than Feller does. He's a tough pitcher when he's right."

Ted Williams came running out of the tunnel and into the room, slamming the door behind him. At that moment Grove got up and went over to his locker to put on his shoes. Williams dropped into the chair in front of his locker. "Can you imagine that," said the Red Sox left fielder. "I hit .480 something in spring training, to lead the club, and get .500 for the first two games in Washington Then I come home and have one hitless game and I read in the paper where I'm in a slump. How about it?"

"You're so good they think you ought to hit every day," said a team mate. "Strike out once in a while and they'll appreciate you more."

"That's an idea," Ted answered "Maybe I'll try it."

"Well don't try it while I'm pitching!" shouted Grove.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	3	0	1.000
Brooklyn	4	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	3	1	.750
New York	2	2	.500
Chicago	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	4	.200
Boston	0	3	.000

Results April 24

Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 5, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 6.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	4	1	.800
Boston	4	2	.667
Detroit	4	2	667
New York	3	3	.F00
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	4	.200
Washington	1	4	.200

Results April 24

Washington 9, Boston 6.
New York 9, Philadelphia 4.
Detroit 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 6, St. Louis 4.

Vin Richards Beats Skeen, Defending Open Champion

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 25 (AP)—Veteran Vincent Richards drew upon every strategy in his book yesterday to eliminate defending champion Richard Skeen from the singles of the U. S. Open tennis tourney in a five-set match.

The New Yorker, a former Davis Cup player, displayed his best form in four years of Open play as he defeated Skeen 5—7, 6—3, 7—5, 1—6, 6—4 in the third round.

The Burbank, Calif., professional erred repeatedly on Richards' drives and his defensive game gave the one-time Davis Cupper a perfect opening for his low, cut backhands. Richards met John Hendrix of Miami today.

Hendrix won his place with a 6—1, 3—6, 8—6, 7—5, victory over Kenneth Napier of Phoenix, Ariz.

First Round Bye

Richards, who drew a bye in the first round, eliminated the last of four amateurs in the tournament in the second round, turning back David Rains of White Sulphus Springs 10—8, 6—0, 7—5.

The longest match ever played on the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club courts, 90 games, left Wilmer Hines of Charleston, W. Va., worn on the baseline while his victorious opponent, Tobey Hansen of Hot Springs, W. Va., was in little better shape. Hansen won 15—13, 5—7, 8—10, 7—5, 11—9.

In a second-round match, Ed Kenney of Palm Beach, Fla., defeated Bernie Coughlan of Santa Monica, Calif., 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Lloyd Budge of Palm Beach, brother of the famous Don, won through the first round by downing Frank Kenney of Palm Beach 6—2, 6—4, 6—4. He meets Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, 1938 champion, in the second round.

Bell Eliminated

Berkeley Bell of New Jersey eliminated Val Yavorsky, White Sulphus Springs pro, in another first round match, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. Ed Stillman of St. Augstine, Fla., advanced over Frank Goeltz of Chevy Chase, Md., and Ben Watson of Chevy Chase, Md., going past Al Chapin, Jr., of New York by defaults.

After a brief respite, Hansen gave another "iron man" performance by turning back Ed Kenney of Palm Beach, Fla., 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, in a match that lasted four hours and 20 minutes.

Don Budge, seeded No. 1 won his second-round match easily 6—0, 6—3, 6—0, over Ed Stillman of St. Augustine, Fla., who had advanced by default.

Results of other second-round matches:

John Faunce of Hollywood, Cal., defeated Frank Rericha of Stratford, Conn., 8—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Herman Peterson of Wilmington, Del. eliminated Berkeley Bell of New Jersey, 6—0, 6—3, 6—3.

John Nogrady of New York defeated Al Chapin, Jr., New York, 6—0, 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles Results (First Round)

Bernie Coughlan of Santa Monica, Cal., and Bill Weissbuch of Beverly Hills, Cal., defeated Napier and Peterson 2—1, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Chapin and Francis T. Hunter of New York eliminated Carl Bowyer and Sam Nutty, both of White Sulphur Springs, 11—9, 6—4, 7—5.

Richards and Bell defeated Al Hopper of Forest Hills, L. I., and Ed Stillman of St. Augustine, Fla., 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Nogrady and Rericha defeated James McDougall, Seal Harbor, Maine, and Mervin Stump, Erie, Pa., 6—3, 7—3, 6—2.

Hines and Hansen advanced by default, as did Skeen and John Faunce of Hollywood, Cal.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

International League

Baltimore 9-9, Rochester, 7-2
Jersey City 5, Toronto 4.
Syracuse 9, Buffalo 7.
Newark 5, Montreal 4.

American Association

St. Paul 3, Louisville 1.
Minneapolis 8, Indianapolis 5.
Columbus 2, Kansas City 1.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 6-1, San Francisco 4-7.
San Diego 6, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 5, Hollywood 1.
Portland 3, Los Angeles 2.

Texas League

Shreveport 9, Fort Worth 4.
San Antonio 6, Dallas 5.
Oklahoma City 4, Beaumont 0.
Tulsa 8, Houston 7.

Southern Association

Birmingham 5, Little Rock 1.
Knoxville 6, Atlanta 5 (16 innings).
(Second game called 2nd darkness).
Chattanooga 5, Nashville 4.
New Orleans 4, Memphis 0.

Eastern League

Springfield 10, Hartford 1.
Albany 12, Binghamton 3.
Elmira 10, Williamsport 6.
(Only games).

English Football

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—Football games in the United Kingdom yesterday resulted as follows:

South "C"

Arsenal 2, Tottenham 4.
Chelsea 2, Millwall 1.
Southampton 1, Portsmouth 0.

South "D"

Reading 1, Southend 1.

Northwest

Blackpool 7, Rochdale 2.

Scottish West

Ayr 2, Hamilton 2.
Dumbarton 2, Rangers 3.
Motherwell 1, Clyde 1.
Partick 5, Kilmarnock 2.
Third Lanark 1, Queen of South 2.

Scottish East

Aberdeen 3, Dundee U. 1.
Kings Park 5, Raith 6.
St. Johnson 6, St. Bernards 1.
Stenhousemuir 2, Arbroath 0.

Big League Hitters Steal Headlines From Pitchers

By the Associated Press

The major league hitters now can stop blushing at the sight of a box score.

They started earning their way yesterday with an imposing total of 128 blows in seven games and for the first time this season the batters and not the pitchers decided the outcome of most of the ball games.

This might be a double-edged statement subject to controversy except for the fact that 35 hurlers, an average of five a game, saw service, and it would be difficult to assign many honors to such an assortment.

Yankee Homers

The world champion New York Yankees unleashed their home run attack against the Philadelphia Athletics and won 9-4, although their 11 hits were only one more than Red Ruffing gave the A's. But the Yanks' lot included two homers by Red Rolfe and two others by Tom Henrich and Joe Gordon, while the A's could muster only one by Wally Moses.

The Cleveland Indians beat out the St. Louis Browns by the margin of a two-run homer by Ray Mack, 6-4, and took over first place in the American League.

The Washington Senators outhit the Boston Red Sox 12-6, and thus were able to chalk up their first victory of the season, 9-6. Seven pitchers, including Lefty Grove, paraded to and from the mound as the Senators twice spawned four-run clusters and the Red Sox twice bunched three runs in an inning.

Rudy York Stars

Even the games that approximated pitching duels were broken up by the hitters. In the Detroit Tigers' 2-1 triumph over the Chicago White Sox the margin of victory was a homer in the sixth by Rudy York. This was Tommy Bridges' second decision of the young season and he made it stick by scattering five hits and striking out seven.

The New York Giants scored a similar sort of a victory over the Phillies, 5-2, with Rookie Babe Young breaking up the struggle in the eighth by means of a three-run homer. Hy Vandenberg gave five hits in winning and Hugh Mulcahy was touched for seven in losing.

Pittsburgh Drops

The Pittsburgh Pirates dropped out of the tie for first in the National League as the Chicago Cubs triumphed, 9-4. The Pirates got 11 hits off Bill Lee and four Pittsburgh pitchers allowed one less, but the Buccos were unable to make up a five-run deficit Max Butcher acquired in the first inning.

Paul Waner was used as a pinch hitter again and for the third consecutive time came through with a hit.

The Brooklyn Dodgers took a wild, unruly struggle from the Boston Bees, 8-6, coming from behind in the eighth after Whitlow Wyatt (who shut out the Bees on opening day last week) had given up five runs in the first three innings to squander the four runs Brooklyn gave him in the first inning.

The Cincinnati Reds and St. Louis Cardinals were idle.

Canadiens Buy Bert Gardiner From Rangers

PHILADELPHIA, April 25 (AP)—Goalie Bert Gardiner is to get his chance in "big league" hockey after four years of guarding the Philadelphia Ramblers' net in the International-American League.

"Is it really true?" he asked last night when told of his sale to the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League.

The New York Rangers, who control the Ramblers, used Gardiner in the Stanley Cup play-offs a year ago when Dave Kerr was injured. Gardiner played a bang-up game, but went back to the "minors" when Kerr returned.

Manager Herb Gardiner said he was informed of the sale by Lester Patrick, owner of the Rangers. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Gardiner's sale was the latest in a serie of moves by which Patrick apparently is "cleaning house" on the Ramblers. Previously Cliff Barton and Joe Krol were sold to Hershey while Gardiner said he understood Lloyd Roubel and Hugh Gustafson probably will be sold to Pittsburgh.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 24

Trinity 7, Colby 4.
Brown 3, Yale 2 (10 innings).
Lafayette 4, Army 0.
American International 7, Arnold 1.
Holy Cross 7, Providence 3.
Tufts 4, Bates 3.
Boston University 1, Harvard 0.
Stevens 8, Haverford 5.
Temple 6, Bucknell 3.
Villanova 13, Gettysburg 0.
Penn. Military College 3, Delaware 2.
Lehigh 1, Drexel 0.
Columbia 4, Princeton 1.
C. C. N. Y. 12, Manhattan 3.
Cornell 8, Syracuse 1.
Duke 5, North Carolina State 2.
Fordham 3, Navy 1.
Illinois 4, Illinois Wesleyan 2.
Muhlenberg 14, Swarthmore 0.
N. Y. U. 5, Rutgers 4.
St. John's 18, Upsala 1.
Washington (Md.) 4, Dickinson 1.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	3	0	1.000
Cornell	2	0	1.000
Dartmouth	0	0	.000
Yale	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	1	.000
Harvard	0	1	.000
Penn	0	2	.000

Result April 24
Columbia 1, Princeton 1.

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The disposal of its interests in the Cafeteria formerly operated by it on Fifth Avenue.
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	854,330
1940 volume to date	69,243,888
1939 volume to date	81,431,355

Stock Market Trend Uneven, Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The stock market's rallying hopes were pinned on steels and specialties today but even favorites wavered at intervals.

While gains of as much as 2 points or so were held by a handful of stocks near the final hour, losses were well distributed. The steel group pushed up at the start, relapsed and revived again in late trading. Despite frequent slowdowns, transfers were at the rate of about 800,000 shares.

Action of Carnegie-Illinois in rescinding, as of May 1, recent steel price slashes, aroused some trading optimism before the opening, but subsequently doubts were expressed regarding any last-minute rush of consumers to take advantage of the present lower tariffs. Reports of Allied reverses in Norway tended to chill speculative sentiment.

On the other hand, corporation earnings, both actual and predicted, served to buoy individual issues and keep selling relatively small.

Both U. S. Steel and Bethlehem fell back after their first bulge. Supported were Evans Products, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Chrysler, Kennecott, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, Dow Chemical, and Johns-Manville.

Lacking rising power were Douglas Aircraft, Lockheed, Eastman Kodak, International Paper, Great Northern and Anaconda.

In an uneven curb, Creole Petroleum edged forward, along with Heyden Chemical and International Petroleum. Lagging were Aluminum of America, Lake Shore and American Gas.

Traction Bonds Gain

Metropolitan traction issues made headway today in an otherwise irregular bond market

Advances of more than a point were registered for Third Avenue Railway 4s and 5s toward the close, but trading elsewhere in the lists was scanty

Gains and losses of small fractions accompanied routine transactions, but the speculative element was entirely out of the proceedings. The "wait and see" attitude ruling the stock market was dominant in loan trading as well.

A shade higher were Alleghany 5s of '50, stamped, Shell Union 2½s, New York Steam 3½s, Rock Island general 4s of '88 and Northern Pacific 4s, while down slightly were American Telephone 3¼s of '66, International Hydro Electric 6s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, International Paper 5s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, New York Central 5s and Baltimore & Ohio convertibles.

United States Governments were almost neglected, with small gains in some traded issues.

Tending a little lower in the foreign dollar loan division were Belgium 6s, Denmark 4½s and Italy 7s. Up a bit were Canada 4s, German 5½s of '65, and Milan 6½s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt-edged issues advanced sharply today on substantial public and institutional buying, but reacted partially in the last hour. Copper shares and dividend paying industrial were well supported at higher prices and oils were firm throughout the day. Home rails finished fractionally higher. Japanese, Chilean, and Austrian bonds advanced while Chinese issues lost a point.

Paris: Small gains were registered in domestic industrial and electrical shares today, while rails were mixed and coal mining securities closed lower. Ordinary rentes gained 15 to 20 centimes and the sterling guaranteed rentes were up 130. Scandinavian shares were weak, but Turkish and Egyptian securities were better.

Amsterdam: The bourse held fairly firm today with American shares generally advancing slightly. Traders, however, were wary of extensive commitments in view of the present status of the fighting in Norway.

Liverpool: Cotton futures developed irregularity as trade price fixing and speculative support encountered profit taking and hedging. Final prices were 2 points lower to 2 higher.

N. E. Public Utilities

Stock	Div.	Bid	Asked
Bang H (1.20)		20⅞	22⅞
do 7 pf (.7)		13⅞	...
do 6 pf (.6)		11⅛	...
Brock Gas (.40)		6	7½
C M P 6 pf (.6)		10⅜	10⅝
do 7 pf (.7)		10⅜	11⅛
Cen V P S pf (.6)		10⅝	...
Eastern Util (.2)		28⅝	30⅝
do conv (¼b)		4⅜	5⅜
Fall R G (1.80)		22	24½
Fitch G & E (2¾)		47½	50½
Gr Mt Pw pf (.6)		79	83
Htfd El (2.80¾b)		67¾	70⅝
Haverhl El (1¾a)		43¾	...
Havrhl Gas (.80)		11	12½
Hol W P (.80)		16	18
Lawrence G & E (3)		49¾	...
Lowell El (3.60)		53¾	...
Lynn G & E (5)		88	92
Mass P & L (2)		24½	26½
Mass U pf (2½)		33½	36
N E G & E pf (1½n)		33½	35½
N E Pow Assn		11	13
do 6% pf (1½n)		69½	72½
N E Pub Ser		½	1
do 7% pf (⅞n)		71½	74½
do 7% plain		13	15
do 6% pf (¾n)		66½	69½
do 6% plain		12	14
Newpt Elec (2)		28	30
N Bos Lg pf (3)		48¾	...
Prov Gas (.60)		8½	10
PS NH $6 pf		106	110
R I P Ser pf (2)		33	35½
Rkid L&P (.70)		10⅞	12⅜
Springfield Gas (1.20)		14⅜	16⅛
Tw S G&E pf (7)		108	...
West Mass (2)		32¾	35¼

(a) Paid or payable in 1940. (b) Paid or payable in 1939. (n) Paid in 1940 on arrears.

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—Bank of France statement as of April 24 showed (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 84,614, unchanged; balances abroad 89, decrease 6; discounted commercial bills—France 5,030, increase 188; negotiable bills bought in France 7,323, decrease 2; advances against securities 3,425, decrease 47; 30-day advances against government securities 304, decrease 11; temporary advances to state 20,900, unchanged; circulation 156,443, decrease 807; total credit to current accounts 15,180, increase 695. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 49.30 per cent compared with 49.27 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	2	69¼	69	69¼	+ ⅛
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	2	50	50	50	...
9	7⅛	Adams Express	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Apr24
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	1	17	17	17	Apr23
58⅛	48	Air Reduct (1a)	31	49⅞	48⅝	49½	+ ⅝
⅞	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	11	6¼	6	6	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	4	1⅛	¾	1⅛	— ⅛
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
14⅝	10¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	...
25¼	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (1¼e)	47	25	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	9¼	Allen Ind (1¼e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	...
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179	178½	179	...
14	11¾	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	Apr23
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	28	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Allied Stores	3	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
70⅞	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	2	72	71½	72	+1⅛
41⅞	33⅛	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	2	35	34¾	34¾	...
16	14	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
2⅜	1⅝	Amal Leather	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Apr23
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	3	56	56	56	+ ¼
21	18	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	3	18	18	18	— ½
7⅞	41¾	Am Airlines	1	72½	71¼	72½	+1
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Am Bosch	7	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	40	39½	39½	— ½
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	1	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	Apr23
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	80	29¼	28	29	+1½
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	21	49¼	46¾	48¾	+2
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.80e)	12	22⅞	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	20	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+1
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	14	14	14	— ¼
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr22
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	6	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
28¼	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5½	5⅜	5½	Apr24
45⅜	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	27	44¼	42½	44	+ ½
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	...
38	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	4	38	38	38	Apr22
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	6	64½	64½	64½	+ ¾
37⅜	23⅜	Am Ice	6	33⅜	3¼	3¼	— ¼
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	33	33	33	Apr24
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
44	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	2	44	44	44	Apr24
55½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	55	55	55	— ⅛
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	16	20¾	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅝
63	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	3	61½	61	61	— ¼
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	4	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	...
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	5	22	21¾	21¾	— ½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ¼
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	3	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
10⅝	8¼	Am Rad & St S	56	8⅜	8¼	8¼	...
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	15	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¾
70	64¾	Am R M pf (3k)	2	66½	66½	66½	— ½
12¾	11¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr23
54	46	Am Sm & R (1e)	10	50⅜	50	50	— ⅛
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	5	146½	146	146	Apr23
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	Apr18
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (¼e)	18	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ¾
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	14	14	14	...
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	2	22	22	22	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89½	89½	89	+ ⅝
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	5	172¾	172¼	172¾	+ ½
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	8	89¼	88¾	89¼	+ ½
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	90½	90¼	90¼	...
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150½	150½	150½	...
53¼	43¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	...
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
12	7	Am Woolen	12	11	10¾	11	— ⅛
52½	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ¼
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	7½	7¼	7¼	Apr24
45½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	4	45	45	45	...
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	43	30⅞	30⅛	30¾	+ ⅛
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	2	38⅛	38	38⅛	Apr24
22⅝	19	Anchor H (.15e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	...
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	67	7½	7¼	7⅜	...
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	1	62	62	62	— ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (½e)	7	42¼	41¾	42	+ ¼
11	10	Arnold C (⅝e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Apr24
9½	8	Artloom Corp	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	3	7⅞	7¾	7¾	...
78	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf(.6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	1	75	75	75	Apr23
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	5	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
57½	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	4	57	56¾	57	...
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	7	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	...
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	20½	20	20½	+ ⅜
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	5	20¾	19½	20¾	...
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	26	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
110	107½	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	Apr23
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	19	9⅛	9	9	...
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅜
75	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	1	72½	72½	72½	Apr19
8⅜	6	Atlas Tack	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	66	7⅝	7⅜	7½	...
18	14	Bald Loco ct	47	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	1	5	5	5	— ¼
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	9	12	11⅜	12	+1⅛
16⅜	13¾	Barber As (½e)	9	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	Apr19
13⅜	10¾	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	14	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+ ¾
35¾	26⅜	Beat Cream (1a)	9	33⅞	33½	33½	— ½
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	Apr24
97⅜	9	Beld-Hem(.40e)	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	Apr24
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	26¾	Bendix Av(1e)	23	34½	33¾	34⅛	— ¼
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	54	54	54	—1
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Apr23
847⅜	701⅜	Beth Steel (1e)	158	85	83	83⅞	+ ⅛
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ¼
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	5	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
11⅜	9¼	Blaw-Knox	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	...
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	Apr24
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	16	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅜
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
28¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	32	29¼	28¼	29	+ ¾
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	19	23½	23	23¼	+ ¼
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	21	23	22½	22⅞	— ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	Apr24
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	...
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	18	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	11	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+ ¼
39⅝	36	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr18
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	3	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Apr23
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	73	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
9	7¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	Apr24
24⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	94	23¾	23	23⅜	+ ½
101	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	6	106	100	106	+6
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61⅞	61¾	61¾	— ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
37¼	35	Brown Sh(½e)	4	37¼	36¾	37¼	Apr20
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	5	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+ ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
31⅜	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	4	31	30	31	+ ¼
35	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	...
21⅜	18	Burling Mill (1)	44	21	20	20½	+ ½
12½	10⅛	Burr Ad M(.20e)	*5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Bush Terminal	2	4⅞	4¾	4¾	...
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
23¼	20¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr24
267⅜	211⅞	Calif Pack (¼e)	7	25¼	24½	24½	...
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	11⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	16	15⅜	11½	11½	...
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	20	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	21	20⅞	20⅜	20½	+ ¼
6⅜	4¾	Canadian Pacific	50	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	...
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
6	5	Capital Ad A	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr23
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	13	27½	27	27½	+1
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	3	3	3	...
75	66	Case (JI) Co	4	71½	70¼	70¼	—1¾
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	11	51½	51¼	51½	— ¼
35⅛	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	75	35¼	33¾	35	+ ⅞
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
26¼	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	11	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	16	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Apr22
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr19
41½	36¾	Cerro de Pas(2e)	5	37¼	37	37	...
8⅜	6⅛	Cert-teed Prod	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr15
30¾	21	Cham P&F(1.5e)	6	28¼	28¼	28⅜	— ½
29½	15	Checker Cab	2	25	25	25	—2
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	40⅛	39¾	39¾	— ¼
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10
47⅜	43¼	Ches Corp	1	45½	45½	45½	Apr23
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	¼	Chi & N West	9	¼	¼	¼	...
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
2½	1½	Chi Great W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr24
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	6	10	9¾	10	Apr24
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	...
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	Apr24
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr23
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	2	½	½	½	...
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	11	11	11	+ ¼
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	...
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	...	6	6	6	...
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	36	88¾	87⅞	87⅞	+ ½
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	43	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅞
40¼	28	Clark Equip(1a)	1	39	39	39	...
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	2	41	41	41	...
41½	35⅛	Climax M (1.20)	4	38½	38⅜	38½	— ⅛
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	13	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	126	126	126	Apr24
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	57	16¼	15¾	16	— ⅛
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	3	33	33	33	Apr24
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	4	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	1	24½	24½	24½	...
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	13	6½	6¼	6⅜	...
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	90	89	90	Apr24
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Apr24
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	Apr23
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	93½	93½	93½	Apr24
48	45	Coml Credit (4)	3	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	Apr24
56	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
113	110¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	...
16⅜	13	Coml Solvents	44	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
1½	1	Com'th & South	25	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	...
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅝
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	58	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(¼e)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	...
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
31½	25½	Consol Aircraft	10	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (3¼e)	4	13½	13½	13½	— ½
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	20	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	35	32	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	108½	108¼	108¼	...
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	...
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	Apr24
8⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	31	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Apr24
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17½	17½	17½	+1½
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farm Income 12 P. C. Above 1939 Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that farmers' cash income for the first quarter of 1940 was 12 per cent higher than a year ago, a total of $1,987,000,000 compared with $1,773,000,000.

Farm marketing income of $1,696,000,000 was 7 per cent higher than the $1,581,000,000 received in the first quarter of 1939. Government benefit payments totaled $291,000,000 in the first three months of 1940 compared with $192,000,000 from January to March last year.

March Income Drops

However, 1940 March income fell below the level of January and February and below the same month a year ago. The amount was $601,000,000 compared with $612,000,000 in March 1939.

The department said this decline resulted from a smaller amount of corn placed under Government loans, a weaker consumer demand for farm products, and lower prices of several agricultural commodities.

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The department said this decline resulted from a smaller amount of corn placed under government loans, a weaker consumer demand for farm products, and lower prices of several agricultural commodities.

The income from all grains except rice declined slightly more than seasonally in March, and the income from corn was down sharply. The income from fruits also declined more than seasonally, largely because of the small amount of strawberries marketed and declines in citrus fruit prices.

Because of the effect of unusually cold weather on the output of early truck crops, marketings in March were much lower than usual and the income increased less than normal for this time of year.

Receipts Increase

The Department said cash receipts from all types of livestock and livestock products increased from February to March, but the increase was less than usual. The Department said income from farm marketings in April, normally slightly lower than in March, was expected to make the usual seasonal change this year.

The cash income from principal types of farm products during the first quarters of 1939 and 1940, respectively, included:

All crops $588,000,000 and $658,000,000; grains $214,000,000 and $259,000,000; cotton and cottonseed $53,000,000 and $59,000,000; fruits $53,000,000 and $48,000,000; vegetables $115,000,000 and $108,000,000; tobacco $54,000,000 and $70,000,000; all livestock $993,000,000 and $1,038,000,000; meat animals $522,000,000 and $529,000,000; dairy products $321,000,000 and $360,000,000, and poultry and eggs $136,000,000 and $136,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Northwest P S 7% pf	$1.75		June 1	May 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50		June 1	May 20
Towns Sec C pf	$1.75		May 4	Apr. 26

Extra

Mfrs Cas Ins	10c		May 15	May 1

Initial

Colgate P (new)	Peet of $1.2514		June 30	June 5

Resumed

Cont Diamond	Fibre 25c		May 24	May 10

Interim

Rhokana Corp	25c			
Do A	25c			
Royal Mail Lines	5%			

Irregular

Madison Sq Garden	35c		May 21	May 10
Otis Elevator	20c		June 20	May 24

Regular

Amer Tobacco	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 10
Do B	$1.25		June 1	May 10
Armstrong Cork	25c		June 1	May 6
Do pf	$1	Q	June 15	June 1
Barnsdall Oil	15c		June 8	May 20
Brewing Co. Am	15c	Q	June 15	June 1
Burlington Mills	25c		May 15	May 4
Ca. Wire & C B	25c		June 15	May 31
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	June 15	May 31
Chamoersburg Eng	25c		May 1	Apr. 26
Cleve & Pitts RR 4% gtd	50c	Q	June 1	May 10
Do 7%	87½c	Q	June 1	May 10
Conn Pwr Co	6¼c	Q	June 1	May 15
Consol Div Std Sec 1st pf	37½c	S	June 15	May 31
Copperweld Steel	20c		June 20	June 1
Do pf	62½c	Q	June 10	June 1
Employers Cas	40c	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Fairbanks Morse	25c	Q	June 1	May 11
Freeport Sulphur	25c		June 1	May 14
Globe Dem Publ 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Gt Lakes D & D	50c	Q	May 15	May 2
Ingersoll Rand	$1		June 1	May 6
Kalve Brock pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 10
Lindsay Lt & Ch	15c		May 13	May 3
Macmillan Co	25c	Q	May 15	May 10
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 8	May 3
Motor Pin Corp	25c	Q	May 31	May 18
Mutual, Inc Found ben	27c		Apr. 30	Apr. 19
N J Zinc	50c		June 10	May 20
1909 Corp B	12½c		May 15	May 3
No West P S 7% pf	$1.75		June 1	May 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50		June 1	May 20
Otis Elev pf	$1.50	Q	June 20	May 24
Pacific Fire Ins	$1.50	Q	May 15	May 3
Pitney Bowes p m	50c	Q	May 20	May 1
Sagamore Mfg	50c	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 23
Second Natl Bank, Cinn, Ohio	$3	S	May 1	Apr. 30
Sherwin & Wilms	75c		May 15	Apr. 30
Sierra Pac Pw pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 25
Tampa El pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 30
Unit Gas Imp pf	$1.25	Q	June 29	May 31
Universal Ins	25c	Q	June 1	May 15
Uni Wind 7% pf	$1.75	Q	May 1	Apr. 22
Westinghse E&M	50c		May 29	May 7
Do pt pf	87½c		May 29	May 7
Wint & Crampton	10c		Apr. 20	

Suit Against McFadden

NEW YORK (AP)—A suit has been started in Federal court against Bernarr MacFadden and MacFadden Publications, Inc., for an accounting of $1,400,000 alleging that Mr. MacFadden spent $250,000 of the corporation's funds in 1936 in an attempt to obtain the Republican presidential nomination. The action, brought by Leon S. Brach for himself and other stockholders, alleged that Mr. MacFadden "has treated the defendant corporation (MacFadden Publications) as a personal holding company."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	103.12	103.12	103.12
4 2⅜s '47-'45	109.13	109.13	109.13
1 3⅛s '49-'46	111.21	111.21	111.21
15 4¼s '52-'47	120.13	120.13	120.13
1 2¼s '52-'51	103.23	103.23	103.23
12 2⅞s '60-'55	108.3	108	108
14 2¾s '65-'60	106.22	106.18	106.22

Home Owners Loan

10 1½s '47-'45	101.26	101.26	101.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108	108	108
1 Alb P Wray 6s '48	55	55	55
6 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82½	82	82½
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¼	44¾	44¾
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¼	44¾	44¾
7 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99	98½	98¾
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
13 Am & For P5s 2030	65¼	65	65⅛
1 AmI&Chem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
1 Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
20 Am T & T 5½s '43	107⅝	107⅛	107⅝
14 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109	108¾	109
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅛	109	109
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	108	108	108
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	102¾	102¾	102¾
30 Ang C Nitra deb '67	40⅞	40½	40⅞
10 Arm Del 4s '57	104	103¾	104
17 Arm Del 4s '55	104	103¾	103¾
11 AT & SF 4s '95	105	104¾	104⅞
2 AT & SF 4s 1965-55	97	97	97
2 AT & SF 4½s '48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Atl & Cha A L 5s '44	99½	99½	99½
19 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69¾	69⅝	69¾
7 A S Line 5s '45	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74	74	74
1 Aub Auto cv 4½s '39	68½	68½	68½
7 B & O 1st mtg 4s st	67½	67½	67½
16 B & O '95 st A	26½	26¼	26½
2 B & O '95 st C	30	30	30
8 B & O '96 st F	26¼	26¼	26¼
10 B & O cv '60 st	13¼	12¾	12⅞
6 B & O 1st 4s '48	67⅞	67½	67½
5 B & O PLE&WV 4s '51	56	56	56
10 B & O SW '50 st	44⅞	44¾	44¾
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	62	61	62
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	63	62¾	63
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	93½	93½	93½
6 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116¼	116	116
2 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110⅛	110	110
7 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104¾	104⅝	104⅞
59 Boston & Me 5s '67	50	49¼	50
33 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	49½	48¾	48¾
4 Boston & Me 4¾s '61	50	49½	50
8 Boston & Me 4¾s '61 st	49¼	49	49¼
10 Boston & Me 5s '55	50	49½	50
5 Boston & Me RR 5s '55 st	49½	49¼	49½
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41 ct	79¼	79¼	79¼
36 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	91	90⅞	90⅞
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91	91	91
5 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	115	115	115
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50'	97	97	97
1 Buf R & P '57 st	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Bur C R & No 5s '34	5	5	5
3 Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	4½	4⅝	4⅝
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	59	59	59
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Can Sou 5s '62	80½	80½	80½
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	102	101⅝	102
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	102	102	102
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 3¼s '55	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	98¼	98	98¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57 reg	98	98	98
4 Can Nor 6½s'46	109	108¾	108¾
2 Can Pac 5s '44	103	103	103
6 Can Pac 5s '54	80½	80⅛	80½
5 Can Pac 4½s'46	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Can Pac 4s perp	64	63¾	64
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100	100	100
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100	100	100
2 Carth & Adir 4s '81	44½	44¼	44½
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	88½	88½	88½
19 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	27¾	23¼	23¼
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	51½	51½	51½
24 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108½	108¼	108¼
8 Cen Pac 5s '60	47½	47	47
24 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68⅜	68	68
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	80¾	80½	80¾
1 C & O 3½s '96 D	99½	99½	99½
10 C & O rfg 3½s '63F	103¼	103¼	103½
3 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&E	117	117	117
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
25 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	89½	88⅞	89
8 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	89½	88⅞	89
8 CB&Q 4½s '77	87	82	82
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91⅞	91⅜	91⅜
10 CB¾Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100¼	100¼
2 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
17 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15⅞	15½	15½
27 Chic Gt West 4s '59	93⅞	89½	89½
16 CMSP Pac 5s '75	13½	6⅝	6⅝
4 &SP 4½s '89E	28⅞	26¾	26¾
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26¾	26¼	26¼
10 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19	19	19
7 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	17	17
14 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛
10 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10	10	10
20 C R I & P 4s '88	16¾	16¼	16¾
10 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
18 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
61 City of NY 3s B '80 wt	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
74 City of NY 3½s '80 wi	95⅛	95	95
6 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
6 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	66	66	66
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108	108	108
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	75	75	75
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76	76	76
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
3 Col F & I 5s '43	103¼	103¼	103¼
15 Col F & I 5s '70	73	71	73
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	104¾	104¾
3 Colmbia G 5s 1951	105¼	105	105¼
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
24 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	120½	120⅛	120½
16 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅜	107	107⅜
16 Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111	110⅞	110⅞
4 Consum P 1st 3¼s '69	109	109	109
3 Containr Cp 5s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
18 Crown Cork 4½s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
31 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	108¾	108⅜	108¾
15 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	105	105	105
1 Del P&L 4½s'71	108½	108½	108½
42 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	2	2	2
10 D & R G W 5s'78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Erie rfg 5s'67	15⅞	15¾	15¾
7 Erie rfg 5s'75	15⅞	15¾	15¾
3 Erie 1st 4s'96	61⅜	61⅜	61¾
16 Erie gen lien 4s'96	27¾	27½	27¾
1 Erie cv 4s'53 A	23½	23½	23½
1 Erie cv 4s'53 B	23¾	23¾	23¾
11 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1 Fed Lt&T 6s'54 B	104	104	104
1 FirestoneT&R 3½'48	105½	105½	105½
11 Gen Cable 5½s'47	104⅜	104½	104⅜
7 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼'51	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	69	69	69
3 Goodrich 4½s'56	105¼	105	105¼
8 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Gt Nor 5s'73	94½	94½	94½
7 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	87½	87⅜	87½
13 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	87¾	87	87¾
21 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	103¾	103¼	103½
19 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	94½	94¼	94½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
4 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	111	111	111
8 Houst'nOilTEx 4½s 54	100	100	100
8 Hudson Coal 5s62A	32⅝	32½	32½
8 Hud&Man Inc 5s 57	13½	13½	13½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	112	112	112
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	46½	46½	46½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	45½	56½	45½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43	43	43
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
5 C&CSLNDO 5s63A	47½	47⅝	47½
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¾	44½	44½
16 Ill Steel 4½s 40	105	105	105
2 Inspirati Cop 4s '52	100½	100½	100½
7 Inter R Tr 7s32 ct	74⅞	74⅜	74⅜
2 Interb R Tr 6s 32	37	37	37
1 Interb RTr rfg5s66ct	17	78	78
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	77⅜	77	77⅜
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	87	87	87
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	68½	68½	68½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	73	73	73
27 Int Paper 6s 55	103	102¾	103
5 Int Paper 5s 47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Int Rys C A 6½s47	98½	98½	98½
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	36½	36¼	36⅜
10 Int T&T 5s 55	36½	36¼	36⅜
4 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	95	95	95⅜
6 K C Sou 5s 50	66	65¾	65¾
3 K C South 3s 50	65	65	65
1 K C Term 4s 1950	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Keith (B F) 6s 46	103	103	103
2 KyInd T4½s '61 ungtd	83	83	83
8 Koppers Co 4s 51	105¼	105	105¼
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	42	42	42
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	47	47	47
25 Lautaro Nit nc 7s	39	38½	39
7 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	54¼	54⅛	54¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	54	54	54
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s54	41½	41½	41½
41 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	153⅛	153⅛	153⅛
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	109⅛	109	109
1 LehVal4½s 2003 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	13½	13½	13½
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	13¾	13¼	13¾
11 Lex & East 5s 65	116	115¾	116
2 Libby McN & L 4s 55	104	104	104
5 Ligget & M 7s 44	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
4 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	97	97	97
2 Long Dock rfg 4s 49 st	92½	92½	92½
32 Lorillard Co 7s 44	125	124¾	124¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84½	84½	84½
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103⅜	101	101
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93	93	93
2 Maine Cen 4s 43	80	79¾	79¾
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52¾	52¼	52¾
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	46	45⅞	46
8 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
1 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	52½	52½	52½
2 Market St Ry 7s 40	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
3 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	111¼	111¼	111¼
10 MetWWSideElCh14s38	6	6	6
3 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	16	16	16
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	13¾	13½	13¾
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19½	19½	19½
26 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18½	19¼	19¼
21 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
5 Mob & Oh 5s '38	39¼	39¼	39¾
4 Mob & O 4½s '77	32½	32½	32½
16 Mont Pow 3s '66	101¾	101⅜	101⅝
3 Mor & Essex 5s '55	38	38	38
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞
4 Mount St T & T 3¼s'68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Nassau El 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
11 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	54½	54½	54½
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106¼	106⅜	106½
5 Nt Ry Mex 4½s '57 asd	⅜	⅜	⅜
13 Natl Steel 3s '65	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104¾	104	104¼
1 New Eng T & T 5s '52	127	127	127
1 N Eng T & T 4½s '61 B	127⅞	127⅝	127⅞
4 NO Tex & M 5s '54B	37	37	37
6 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	33½	33½	33½
1 Newpt &CinBg4½ '45	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 NY & Hnrl 3½s 2000	100	99¼	100
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	58½	59
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52¾	52½	52¾
2 NYC 3¾s '46	79	79	79
6 NYC cv 3¼ '52	58¼	58½	58¼
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	92½	92½	92½
3 NYC & HR 3½s '97	77⅜	77¼	77¼
4 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2 NYCh & St L 6s '41	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
NWCh & St L 4½s 74A	66¼	65¾	65¾
5 NY Ch & St L 4½s'78	56⅞	56¼	56¼
28 NY Ch & St L 4s '46	85⅞	85	85
1 NY Ch & St L 3½s'47	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
5 NY Dock cv 5s '47	57½	57½	57½
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	56¾	56½	56½
4 NY Edis 3¼s '65	109	109	109
6 NYNH & H cv 6s '48	21¾	21½	21½
1 NYNH & H 4½s '67	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 NY Steam 3½s '63	107	106⅞	107
1 NY S & W rfg 5s '37	27	27	27
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
4 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	5½	5¼	5½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	16½	16¼	16½
8 Norf Sou 5s '61A	17⅛	17	17
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106½	106½	106½
28 Nor Pac 6s 2047	69⅝	69⅜	69½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	49	49	49
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46½	46½	46½
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
13 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	39⅞	39¾	39¾
2 NorSta Pow 3¾s '67	109½	109½	109½
5 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
2 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
12 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	105	104¾	104¾
1 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	111½	111⅛	111½
3 Or-WashRR&N4s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	75¼	75	75
5 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113½	112½	112½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	111½	111½	111½
1 Panhandle ELP 4s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Pat & Pas 5s '49	125	125	125
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Pen Co 4s '63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝
1 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	103¼	103⅛	103¼
7 PenRR4½sdet'70	89¼	89½	89½
6 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	97¾	97½	97¾
6 Pen RR 4s '48	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90½	90½	90½
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	87	86½	86½
15 Pen RR 3¼s '52	112⅞	111⅞	113⅞
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Pere Marq 4s '56	53¾	53¾	53¾
32 PhelpsDodge3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
5 Phila Co 5s '67	105⅞	105⅞	106⅜
16 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	110⅞	110¾	110¾
10 Ph Read C&I 5es '73	13	13	13
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	106½	106½	106½
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Pitts & W Va 4½s'58A	52	51	52
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s'59B	52	52	52
33 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73¼	73	73
5 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	83	82½	82½
2 Por Ri AT 6s '42 unst	82	83	83
2 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	23⅜	23¼	23¼
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	81¾	81¾	81¾
6 Pub Svc E & G 3¼s'68	113	113	113
6 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
1 Purity2Bak 5s '48	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	68	68	68
5 Readg 4½s '97 B	68	67⅞	67⅞
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56¾	56⅝	56⅝
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56ww	101	101	101
3 Republic Steel 5½s'54	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¾	97⅝	97¾
22 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97⅜	97¾	97¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	65	65	65
1 StLPeo&NW5s '48	24	24	24
13 St L S F 4½s '78	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 StLSWest1st 4s ctf st	12¼	12¼	12¼
3 St L C F 4s '50 A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 St L S F 4s '50A ct	12½	12½	12½
1 St L SW 5s '52	20½	20½	20½
1 Schulco 6½s '46B st	9	9	9
4 Seab Air Ln 6s '49	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	5	5	5
1 Sea AL 4s '50 st	12	12	12
10 Sea-AllFla 6s35 ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 SeaAllFla 6s35Bct	2	2	2
23 Shell Un 2½s '54	97	96⅞	96⅞
2 Shell Un 2½s '54	24	24	24
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	102½	102	102
26 Simmons cv 4s '52	106¼	106	106¼
4 Socony-Vac 3s '64	108¼

Commerce and Finance

Steel Price Seen as Move to Drum Up Summer Business

Business and Industry

SEC Attorney States Trust ControlNeeded

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Securities Commission attorney contended before a Senate banking subcommittee that "the public has no confidence in the investment trust industry unless it is regulated."

David Schenker, who headed the SEC's investigation of investment trusts, made the assertion when commission witnesses took the stand to reply to statements made in opposition to proposed regulatory legislation.

Discounted prices of investment trust shares, Mr. Schenker said, reflected the public attitude.

Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio), a member of the subcommittee, asked if it wasn't more probable the prices reflected a feeling on the part of the public that stocks owned by the trusts were more likely to go down than up.

Later Mr. Schenker expressed the opinion that there was "no reason" to distinguish between investment trusts for purposes of taxation on the basis of whether or not a shareholder had a right to redeem his shares.

Under present law "open-end" trusts in which the shareholder may withdraw his proportionate share of the trusts assets at any time is given preferential tax treatment, Mr. Schenker said.

He contended the preferential treatment should be given only when actual "mutuality" existed, adding that this was not the case in all "open-end" companies.

Mr. Schenker asserted that Arthur Bunker of Lehman Corporation, in presenting the record of his own company, had attempted to offer the "creme de la creme of the investment trust industry" as a sample.

"If they were all like Lehman Brothers we wouldn't need to be here," Mr. Schenker remarked. Nevertheless, he said, part of the record of Lehman Corporation was made possible by a $6,000,000 "profit" resulting from purchase of the corporation's shares below their asset value.

Raymond W. Goldsmith, SEC statistician, took issue with testimony by Mr. Bunker that the commission's calculations of investment trust losses from 1929 to 1935 involved a "statistical monstrosity."

Mr. Goldsmith testified that the commission staff had "leaned over backwards" and had rather understated than overstated the situation when it placed capital losses at about $3,000,000,000.

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Takes High Post

Willard F. Rockwell

Elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Timken-Detroit Axle Co., Detroit. He succeeds Colonel H. W. Alden, who has resigned.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.5 P. C. in Week; 12.6 P. C. Above '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 628,342 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended April 20.

This was an increase of 9,532 cars, or 1.5 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 70,475, or 12.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 104,594, or 20 per cent, compared with 1938.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This Wk.	Increase Over— Last Wk.	Yr. Ago
Misc. freight	266,447	2,396	18,547
Less-than-carlot merchandise	148,150	†151	†3,885
Coal	113,493	372	46,595
Grain and grain products	34,163	2,967	3,411
Livestock	11,304	158	†2,005
Forest products	32,096	922	3,646
Ore	15,164	2,669	2,351
Coke	7,525	199	1,815

†Decrease.

Union Carbide Net Equals $1.12 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation reports for the first quarter, ended March 31, net income of $10,468,706 equal to $1.12 a share on 9,277,788 shares.

First quarter earnings of $1,12 a share compare with 58 cents a share in the first quarter of 1939. In prior years the highest first quarter earnings were $9,947,712 in 1937, equal to $1.10 a share on the number of shares then outstanding.

Frank Would Spur Use Of Venture Money

CLEVELAND, April 25 (AP)—Jerome N. Frank, Securities and Exchange Commission Chairman, suggested today that the Government and the public establish "frankly speculative" regional investment companies to give financial encouragement to "prosperous small business enterprises."

Mr. Frank declared his proposal would be "a step in the direction of filling the gap in our underwriting machinery which presently makes it too difficult for small and medium sized companies to obtain capital."

He suggested setting up a financial institution—"a sort of speculative finance company or investment trust"—in each Federal Reserve district, with common stock "owned by private persons in the district."

"In order to stimulate private investment in the stock of these institutions," he said, "the Government would invest in their preferred stocks, carefully safeguarded so as to have little if any voting power. But. the privately-owned common stock would control the institution and elect the officers and directors.

"Each institution would, in turn, buy the stocks of deserving and growing local business enterprises, in good financial condition, which needed money for capital expansion. Generally speaking the institutions would not make loans. They would supply equity capital instead of debt. . . .

"They should be run for a profit. . . . We know that there are plenty of good promising businesses which, with a little additional capital, can prosper. And you business men in the community," he continued in an address drafted for the Kiwanis Club of Cleveland, "know those situations better than anybody else. That is the principal reason why I believe so firmly in localized control of the proposed financing companies."

Mr. Frank also suggested the regional companies, "in appropriate circumstances," should also "participate with underwriters in the distribution of the securities of such businesses" and said he "would like it better" if the companies could be formed "entirely by private funds."

Republic Steel Tells Where 1939 Gross Income Went

CLEVELAND (AP)—For the benefit of its 60,400 stockholders—twice as many as it had nine years ago—Republic Steel Corporation explained what happened to its 1939 gross income of $231,736,957.

Materials and similar expenses took 49.32 per cent; wages and salaries 35.21 per cent; depreciation and depletion 4.94 per cent; taxes 4.13 per cent and interest 1.80 per cent.

The remaining 4.6 per cent represented net profit of $10,671,343 for the nation's third largest steel producer, on an average production of 68.2 per cent of capacity led by the final quarter's 92.3 per cent.

"The amount of net profit for the year is gratifying only because it is greater than in any other year since the corporation was formed (10 years ago)," Chairman Tom Girdler and President R. J. Wysor said in the annual report.

"The amount earned is less than 5 per cent on the money invested by stockholders, without compensation for materially lower profits—in several instances net losses—during prior years. Common stockholders, the basic owners of the business, have had no dividends since 1930, and up to the end of 1939 the aggregate of net earnings had not justified the full payment of cumulative dividends on the preferred stocks."

Rubber Concerns' Profits This Year Seen Under 1939 Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sales of the automobile tire and rubber fabricating industry promise to be maintained close to the distinctly satisfactory 1939 level, but profit margins will be narrower as a result of lower tire prices and gradually rising crude rubber costs, observes the Standard Statistics Company currently.

While most rubber companies will still be able to realize fairly good earnings, the average showing will be inferior to that of last year, even though in some instances the decline may be cushioned somewhat if foreign exchange losses are avoided.

Fourth Quarter Active

Aided by an exceptionally active fourth quarter, sales of tire and rubber fabricators in 1939 amounted to $870,671,000. This is the largest total for any year since 1929, and is 35 per cent above 1938 and 3.6 per cent above 1937. The gain reflected the sudden, sharp increase in demand for replacement tires and excellent business in the non-tire field.

There is little prospect of a further advance this year. Smaller output and lower selling prices point to a contraction in dollar sales of tires, which may not be wholly offset by gains in other lines. However, no more than a moderate over-all decline is expected.

Tire shipments in 1939 totaled 56,974,000, which was 32 per cent greater than in 1938 and the largest for any year since 1929. While demand for replacement tires is expected to be lower this year, the increase in original equipment demand from the automobile manufacturers will largely make up the difference.

Despite a marked drop in the closing months of the year, replacement tire shipments mounted to 37,537,000 in 1939, 23 per cent higher than in 1938 and the largest for any year since 1931. Part of this gain reflected an increase in stocks held by retail distributors, which in effect borrowed from 1940 sales. According to Department of Commerce figures, distributors' stocks totaled 7,010,000 tires on Jan. 1, compared with 6,859,000 on Oct. 1, 1939, and 6,493,000 on Jan. 1, 1939. No further expansion is likely, and some lightening is not improbable.

See Lower Retail Sales

In so far as retail demand is filled from distributors' inventories, factory shipments will suffer. Of greater importance, however, is the prospect that retail sales will be lower this year. After allowing for the changes in distributors' stocks, retail sales of replacement tires last year are indicated at 37,020,000, against 31,122,000 in 1938, a gain of 19 per cent.

A good part of the gain is attributable to the increase in the number of cars in the market for replacements and to the greater use of cars. However, there is believed to have been a sizeable amount of advance purchasing by consumers. But there is little reason to assume that the manufacturers' replacement market will recede to the 1935-38 level, and it is tentatively estimated that shipments by the producers will not fall below 34,000,000, or about 90 per cent of the 1939 total.

Exports Outlook Good

Exports should continue to run in excess of 1,000,000, pointing to total tire shipments of perhaps 55,000,000 in 1940, or about 5 per cent under the 1939 total. In the first two months of the year, replacement tire shipments were 2,057,000, off less than 1 per cent from 1939; original equipment shipments were up 34 per cent, to 1,974,000; and total shipments amounted to 4,118,000, an increase of 13 per cent.

Tire production of 57,078,000 last year was up 40 per cent, roughly the same as shipments. Production will probably again approximate shipments closely this year, as manufacturers' inventories at the beginning of the year were normal. In line with seasonal trends, inventories were increased almost 1,500,000 in the first two months, but stocks will be allowed to run down later in the year. Thus, from the standpoint of unit sales and output, the tire division will show only a small decline from 1939.

Prospects Unimpressive

Crude rubber consumption in the United States has been running at record levels for some months and is expected to continue at a high rate over the intermediate future. No significant progress has been made in building up stocks, which are equivalent to less than three months' requirements.

Imports have remained comparatively small. However, the relaxing of restrictions on exports from the Far East by the regulation committee has been reflected in a substantial increase in the tonnage of rubber afloat to this country, and a gradual easing of the present tight situation will be witnessed.

While rubber prices are likely to remain firm for the present, some further recession from the current 18½ cents a pound will probably occur later in the year. Nevertheless, the premium over pre-war levels is tending to raise manufacturing costs.

This increase in costs, coupled with the lower selling prices in the replacement tire field, has narrowed profit margins. Some favorable, but minor, adjustments in dealer discounts have been made, but Goodyear, which initiated the price reductions last fall, has shown no indication of a change in policy. Nor did that company join in raising original equipment tire prices.

Only in the unlikely event of a sharp rise in crude rubber prices, is any general increase in selling prices to be expected, indicating that earnings on this business will be considerably less favorable for some time ahead.

Newspaper Advertising Declared To Be the Backbone of Business

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Newspaper advertising is "the backbone of business," Arthur L. Scaife, of Bridgeport, Conn., General Electric sales and advertising chief, said on his return from a survey of Hawaiian sales and prospects.

"We are expanding our advertising this year by nearly 15 per cent," he said. "Last year we stepped it up 15 per cent and gained 22 per cent in business.

"Newspaper advertising is the backbone of our whole sales program. It exceeds all other media combined, and is the only growing medium. In our effort to educate retailers to be better businessmen we are seeking to help them to advertise more intelligently and more consistently."

N. Y. City to Buy Westchester Road

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge John C. Knox authorized sale to New York City of all properties of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company located within Bronx County for $1,785,000 in cash, subject to approximately $400,000 in taxes.

The court directed James L. Dohr, receiver, to enter into a contract with the Board of Transportation, acting for New York City, providing for transfer of the property.

The city plans to use the properties for extension of its rapid transit system.

Proceeds of the sale, the court directed, are to be held intact by the receiver subject to the lien of an indenture of mortgage dated July 1, 1911, for the benefit of the road's bondholders.

Eastern Utilities Associates

NEW YORK—Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1940, consolidated net income of $1,787,688 after all charges, equal to $2.61 a common share and 53 cents a share on the convertible shares after allowance for a $2 common dividend. This compares with net of $1,680,169 for the like period of 1939, equal to $2.45 a common share and 39 cents a share on the convertible.

Gains for 'Movie' Industry Forecast

Improved earnings for the motion picture industry despite the European war, are forecast in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. Since the outbreak of hostilities, revenue from abroad has fallen roughly 10 per cent and further declines are expected.

Competition from foreign production is expected to diminish, but will not offset the adverse effects of decreased revenue caused by black-outs and evacuation of European cities or the unfavorable aspects of government regulations. In this country, however, a higher level of consumer income will effect a moderate gain in theater attendance and receipts, which should in many cases offset losses from abroad.

"As Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico are the three leading foreign markets for this country's positive and negative films, the decline in exports will not be so sharp as first indicated," continues the forecast. "Lack of competition from belligerents will enable U. S. motion picture producers at least to hold their dominant position in South American markets. Unsatisfactory foreign exchange, quota systems, and other restrictive measures designed to foster industry in these countries, however, may prove to be adverse factors.

"In the domestic market, the outlook is much brighter. An increase in consumer incomes should occur on three premises—(1) a prolonged war abroad, (2) maintenance of U. S. neutrality, and (3) development of a good volume of industry export business. This, manifestly, should be reflected in greater theater attendance and box office receipts," Poor's concludes.

Steel Prices Are Advanced By 'Big Steel'

PITTSBURGH, April 25 (AP) — The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation today notified customers it is cancelling on May 1 a recent $4 a ton reduction on rolled products—used principally by the automotives—and that all other prices will continue through the second and third quarters of 1940.

This unexpected move by the industry's traditionally price-quoting pacemaker was interpreted as designed to drum up new business during the summer to halt a gradual slackening off of orders and operations.

Last May, it was recalled, there was a big rush of orders when sheet and strip prices were cut sharply because of "competitive conditions" which were blamed for the recent $4 trim.

See Price Stability

Some sources believed that offering of "bargain prices" for the next six days indicated stability had been established in prices and also that the steel makers were expecting both increased business activity and enlarged foreign purchases in the near future.

Carnegie-Illinois, largest subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, made no comment. Other steel makers are expected to follow its price announcement, as they did recently in the reduction.

Since the Christmas holidays steel operations and orders have been slackening perceptibly. After reaching a 10-year high of 94.4 per cent of capacity, the rate of output for the nation has dipped to around 60 per cent, of which more than 15 per cent is believed to be for foreign consumption.

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corp. has given automobile manufacturers and other users of "light steels" six days in which to place orders for future requirements at "bargain prices"—after that prices snap back where they were before price reductions a few weeks ago.

That was the way steel circles here interpreted Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation's surprise announcement in Pittsburgh that the recent price cuts would be rescinded May 1.

To Spur New Orders

With new orders coming in slowly, the big steel companies since the first of the year have been working down unfilled order backlogs. Operations have dropped to around 60 per cent of capacity, contrasted with the 10-year high at 94.4 per cent witnessed last November.

Hoping automobile companies might be willing to begin ordering metal for the 1941 models in advance, "big steel's" subsidiary, Carnegie-Illinois, a few weeks ago made reductions of $4 a ton in hot and cold rolled sheets and strip, and allied "light steels" also were reduced accordingly.

The auto companies, however, didn't respond with a flood of forward business as the Steel Corporation had hoped. Instead, they marked time, keeping orders confined to "fill ins" here and there of steel for the remainder of the 1940 model season.

Steel circles said the Carnegie-Illinois surprise announcement rescinding the price reductions and affirming the second quarter levels prior to the cut, in effect gives the auto makers and other steel users just six days to take advantage of the "bargain prices." The cuts are rescinded as of May 1.

Auto companies are the biggest users of hot and cold rolled sheets.

Sweden Ships More Gold to U. S. Vault

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sweden shipped $18,243,024 in gold to the United States last week. This amount increased to $154,000,000 that nation's transfers of gold to the safety of American vaults since the beginning of the European war.

Swedish shipments, regarded officially here as a precaution against possible invasion, have been outranked in recent months only by huge British Empire transfers in connection with airplane and other war purchases in this country.

Total gold imports in the week ended April 17 were $72,373,539, or double the amount of the preceding week. British shipments included $9,856,591 from the United Kingdom, $15,070,362 from Canada, $5,476,028 from South Africa. Other large shipments were $7,246,742 from Italy, $2,060,205 from the Netherlands, and $11,921,998 from Switzerland.

The Swedish gold was understood to have gone into New York Federal Reserve vaults. Other owners of gold in this country withdrew some of their metal, causing a net reduction of $43,934,906 in the total of all foreign gold under earmark in the Federal Reserve Banks. The remaining deposits aggregated $1,255,000,000.

Silver imports last week totaled $1,221,343, about the same as the preceding week, and included $447,233 from Canada and $510,706 from Mexico.

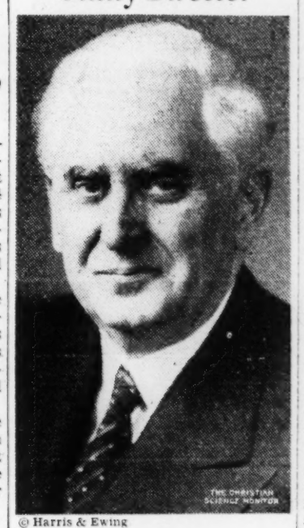
Exports amounted to $6,854 gold and $48,461 of silver.

Boston Edison Shows Gain

By the Associated Press

The Boston Edison Company announced an income balance for the year ended March 31 of $5,631,172, equal to $9.12 on each of 617,164 shares outstanding. This compares with an income balance of $5,453,363, or $8.84 a share for the previous year.

Utility Director



© Harris & Ewing

Leo T. Crowley

Chairman of Standard Gas & Electric Co. and former chief of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., has been elected a director of Philadelphia Co.

Reserve Board Is Currently Revising Production Index

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production, which is probably the most widely accepted measure of business activity in the United States, is being revised for the first time since 1927, Woodlief Thomas, Assistant Director of the Division of Research and Statistics of the board, disclosed.

Earlier in the week, Ernest G. Draper, a governor of the board, speaking before a business group in Detroit, cautioned against the use of the index as a measure of change in general business activity and stressed its application solely to productivity in manufacturing and mining.

Other discussions of the limitations of the index have appeared in recent issues of the Federal Reserve Bulletin, as in the April issue which pointed out that the index "is dominated by items that fluctuate more widely than total business activity and, therefore, exaggerated both the preceding advance (prior to Jan. 1) and the subsequent decline, even in the volume of manufacturing and mining.

"This is primarily because the index is composed largely of data reflecting operations in the early stages of the industrial process, where output increased faster last Autumn and decreased more rapidly during the first quarter of this year than did activity in the more advanced processes of production."

It is understood that changes in the board's current reports on department store sales are also being discussed.

Ingersoll Rand Business Tops Like 1939 Period

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J. (AP)—Ingersoll Rand Co. business thus far in the year has been a little better than the corresponding period of 1939, D. C. Keefe, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Current business, however, has been somewhat below the average for all 1939, Mr. Keefe added, because of "very good" turnover in the last half of 1939.

Total sales for 1939 were 8 to 9 per cent ahead of 1938 with foreign volume accounting for about one third of last year's total.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Tourist camps; dry land and irrigated farms, dude and stock ranches. Write FRANK WILHELM, Bonded Agent, 2916 First Avenue North, Billings, Montana.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—Exclusive home next First Church of Christ, Scientist, large airy rooms; five minutes Fair; free parking. ZIMMER, 144-41 Sanford Ave.

SUMMER HOMES

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Ocean front, nine rooms, two baths, porch, garage, piano, radios, oil heat; fine, safe bathing beach. Box B-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 15c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 200 West 57th St.—Four rooms (two bedrooms), three exposures; cool, convenient transportation; available until October. Circle 6-3993.

BEDDING

MARKS bedding specialists, hairmattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade 451 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N.Y.C. TR.7-8195.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

LARRABEE, MAINE, Eastern Coast—Well-furnished home; combination living, dining room, three bedrooms, kitchen; garage. Address J. C. Proctor, 8417 Panola St., New Orleans, La.

DANCING

The Ainsworth Studio
Ballroom Dancing
Carnegie Hall, N. Y. Cl. 6-2353

FOR SALE OR RENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1460 Ogden St., N. W.—Six-room house; will sell or rent furnished; sale price $6500. Columbia 9041-J.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

Bankers Aver

Savings Still A Vital Need

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—A potential market for "enormous" expansion of industry in the United States was pictured today in a report handed to the executive council of the American Bankers Association, in spring session here.

Aimed to refute arguments the country's economy was maturing so that business no longer could fully employ savings, the report was drawn by the association's economic policy commission, headed by Col. Leonard P. Ayers, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland.

"More than half of American family incomes are still below $1,000 a year, and as long as any such condition exists we have an almost unlimited potential demand for better homes, better food, more clothing, improved housing, furnishings and greater amounts of the services that are rendered by public utilities," the report said.

"We sorely need great expansion of industrial output whether we have new expanding industries or not."

Cited as holding promise of "coming great industries" were chemicals, aviation, air conditioning and factory-built housing.

The report said the belief American business now has little use for the people's savings largely grew out of testimony in the monopoly inquiry of the Temporary National Economic Committee at Washington.

"Almost in direct proportion as we increase the amount of capital invested in business, we increase also the production of useful goods and services," it continued.

"The basis of progress is saving, and a vital part of that saving is the relatively small but entirely essential portion of it that goes into new productive investments."

Household Finance Profit Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Net profit of the Household Finance Corporation in the first quarter of 1940 totaled $1,772,054, equal to $2.10 per common share after preferred dividend requirements, B. E. Henderson, president, announced in a report to stockholders. This is the largest first quarter in the history of the company, a gain of $190,457 over first quarter earnings in 1939 of $1,581,597, equal to $1.84 a share.

First quarter net income covers the $225,000 quarterly dividend on the 5 per cent preferred stock 7.87 times, Mr. Henderson reports.

Local Classified

(Continued)

APARTMENTS TO LET

BLIND BROOK LODGE
66 Milton Road, Rye, N. Y.
A Distinguished Residence Affording
The Finest in Gracious Living
3-4 ROOMS ..... from $60
Wood-burning fireplaces, tennis courts, paddle tennis, playground, tenants' gardens, restaurant, garage, guest rooms, elevators. RYE 1683

In Baltimore—live at
THE HOPKINS
Apartments
31st and St. Paul Streets
Large, bright, newly decorated and entirely modern apartments. One and two bedrooms, one and two baths. Convenient to up town and down town Baltimore. 24 hour desk, elevator and switch board service. Moderate rentals.
Phone resident manager—BElmont 5600

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
LOCUST COURT and LOCUST ARMS
55-59 LOCUST AVENUE
5 minutes' walk to station; a few vacancies of various sized apartments, 2 to 6 rooms. Every modern convenience, including new G. E. Refrigerators, new gas ranges, elevator attendants. Values obvious; rentals moderate. Representative on premises.
ARTHUR E. MUTH MANAGEMENT
Tel. New Rochelle 7167 Larchmont 327

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen; refrigeration, telephone, furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house, references required. RI. 9-0755.

FURRIERS

PARISIAN Fur Craftsman with factory in wholesale district can give you exceptionally low rates on remodeling and repairing of any fur garment. Desirable selection of new Fur Jackets also available. Storage vaults at Revillon Freres, minimum $2.00. Armand et Soeurs, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. (Hickering 4-1428.

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE MAN AND WIFE to teach languages and music; care of boys; school; September; apartment, food, small salary. EDWARD WILLCOX, Leesburg, Virginia.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Strong graduate male nurse for position in the north. Address: 505 Walgreen Bldg., St. Petersburg, Fla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A COUNSELOR, charge of dramatics; Small Co-ed Camps; must be Christian Scientist; state salary. MRS. CLARKE, 84-74 169th St., Jamaica, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home with attention. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 No. 5th Street, New Hyde Park, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

QUIET and secluded room for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I. N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

WANTAGH, L. I., N. Y., Blair Lodge—Quiet rooms for rest and study; loving attention if required; porches and spacious grounds. MRS. JANET CUBY, Box 43. Tel. Wan. 1578.

HOUSES TO LET

SUDBURY, MASS.—8-rm. modern brick, tile bath, extra lavatory; beautiful view; $60 a month. Roy Hawes, for appointment Sudbury 57.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
468 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1318

SEE NEXT PAGE

Boston Fund INC. | Massachusetts Investors Trust

Write for prospectus relating to the shares of either of these investment funds, each of which is managed independently of the other by a different management group.

MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY
17 COURT STREET, BOSTON

Investment and Management of Property

Agent • Trustee • Guardian • Executor

Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Allied with THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
The Keystone Corporation of Boston
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Local Classified

(Continued)

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, Baldwin, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (55th). New York.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1374 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
30 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street BOulevard 8-7030

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 314 W. 100th St.—Large, cheerful, quiet, adjoining bath; private family; elevator, telephone; convenient transportation. $6.50. Rich.

N. Y. C., 57 West 58th—Lovely room, running water; view park; references; $40 per month. SYLVA, WICKERSHAM 2-0912, mornings.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished room with kitchen privileges; near "L" and park. Virginia 9-4347.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FAIR EXHIBITORS AT FLUSHING, N. Y.
151-18 Bayside Avenue
Entire floor in private home offers exclusively or separately 2 large double (twin beds) and single room; large bath; garage; bus at door; $10-$12 weekly double. LeMOYNE, Fl. 9-6315-M.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

STENOGRAPHER — Diversified experience, rapid; knowledge switchboard; willing worker; desires position; nominal salary; references. Tel. Su. 7-9436, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Instruction in the arts of Singing
Interpretation—Diction—Correct Breathing—
Pure tone production and projection
for readers and speakers.
Georges Baillard, former member Metropolitan Opera, N. Y. Write or telephone for appointment. Fl. 9-8237-W. 46-33 156th St., Flushing, N. Y.

Salon Des Artistes presents THE ROBERT MALONE CARNEGIE HALL CHORAL SOCIETY in Concert, Sunday Eve., APR. 28 at 8:30. COL. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertising, phone 4-2560 Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Visit Our
14 MODEL ROOMS
For Ideas on Home Decoration
FOURTH FLOOR
HOWLAND'S

HAMILTON WATCHES
Henry C. Reid & Son
1134 Broad Street
Near Fairfield Avenue

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Clubs
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

MEIGS'
52ND ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now in Progress
Paint Makes Your Property More Attractive
HOUSE PAINTS
at
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1009 BROAD STREET

LIFE INSURANCE
Limited Amounts Issued Without Medical Examination
STANLEY JACOBY
211 State Street Phone 3-0103

READ'S
FOOTSAVER SHOES
On Sale at $9.75
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours 9 to 5:30 daily except Sunday Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

Craig Electrical Company
Radio and Electric Appliances
Smith Building
289 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3130

FINCH'S PHARMACIES
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents
for
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
in Greenwich
34 East Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

For Dependable Electrical Contracting and Repair Service
Try
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

Expert Repair Service
on all makes of watches and clocks
W. D. WEBB Inc.
117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 74-W

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT
GREENWICH
(Continued)

Paint-Up and Clean-Up Time
LINGLO—
Linoleum Permanent Finish, Applied with Brush—1 Pt. 69c—1 Qt. $1.19
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

ISABEL HUTHWAITE
Millinery
Hats Made to Order, Alterations
46 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 2187

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave.
TEL. 1214

The Cos Cob Tailors
are fully equipped to help prevent moth damage by spraying clothes, closets and storing garments, also supplying bags and Para Crystals for home storage after being cleaned.
134 Post Rd., Cos Cob Tel. 2991

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W. Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Special Every Wednesday
WHOLEWHEAT DOUGHNUTS
(Plain or Sugared)
25c a dozen
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 MAIN STREET 536 ASYLUM STREET

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

MERIDEN

THE JAMES T. KAY CO.
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
127 STATE STREET
"Gilbarco" Oil Burners
Estab. 1872 Tel. 1199

MIDDLETOWN

DODGE PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Haythorn Motors, Inc.
18 Main Street Tel. 1788
Washing Polishing Lubricating
24-Hour Service
AAA ALA

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
167 Main Street
SHOE REBUILDERS
Hats Cleaned, Reblocked

R. W. Camp Co.
Quality Clothes for the Men of the Family
Visit our Boys Own Shop
Outfitters for Boy Scouts
412-416 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at **Raphael's**
303 Main Street New Britain

CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE VAULTS
Store Your Furs in
New Britain's Only Cold Storage Vaults
Connecticut Furriers
87-89 WEST MAIN STREET Phone 2989

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-6 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

SYKES & LIBBY
INC.
Jewelers for 27 Years
Watches and Diamonds
808 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT
NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Howards CLEANERS.

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats
Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

NEW LONDON

The Agnes M. Rogers Shop
Millinery and Accessories
311 State Street, Phone 6193

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
Correctly Styled—Reasonably Priced
EMERSON & ELWOOD
48 North Main Street, South Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER, Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

COVERT TOPCOATS
are the thing this season
$30 and $40
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, Inc.
Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co. 120 ATLANTIC STREET

Lucius S. Beardsley
ARCHITECT
BUILDER
Phone 4-2850 93 Fifth St.
STAMFORD, CONN.

THE NEUSS RUG & LINOLEUM CO.
525 MAIN STREET TEL. 3-2930
Specializing in Rugs, Broadloom Carpets, Linoleum, Rubber Tile and Venetian Blinds.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
Tel. 3-3171 15 Bank Street
Shore and Country Sale of Home Needs 'Til End of Week

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
868 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

CONNECTICUT
STAMFORD
(Continued)

Spring COATS
at Sensational Savings!
$14.95 $24.95
For Sports and Dress . . . coats from regular stocks . . . coats that were to $39.50!
Use a Frankel Charge Account
FRANKEL'S
262 Atlantic Street
STAMFORD

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5597. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See SEARS
new 1940 patterns in Color Perfect Wallpaper.
Better quality at lower prices.
Use **MASTER MIXED PAINTS.** Sears has a paint for every purpose. Save an extra 10% and buy at Sears.
65 Grand Street

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We invite you to visit our
BOYS' DEPARTMENT
A fine selection of boys' furnishings, sizes 8 to 18 years, at prices that are easy on the pocketbook.

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

For Beauty Salon Appointments
Phone 3-2103
BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

Spring House Cleaning Days Are Here!
Let us help you with the Redecorating.
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

See our New Collection of
Spring Rayon Frocks
in our New Dress Department on the Second Floor
$3.98
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Youthifying Spring Fashions for Smart Women.
Priced for Every Budget
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street, Waterbury

Maryland

BALTIMORE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625. Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Cleaned
VENETIAN BLINDS
Estimates Without Obligation
Howard E. Oler—Harry H. Tillman
AMERICAN SHADE CO.
864 N. HOWARD ST. VErnon 5891

New York

ALBANY
(Continued)

John G. **Myers**
6-pc. Metal
Lawn Set - $12.95
Regularly $19.95
Sturdy enamel finish with 30 in. round metal table and 6 foot valanced umbrella.
4 folding chairs to match

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

DAVIDS
Smart Women's Apparel and Accessories
34 NORTH PEARL STREET

R. H. **MILLER PAINT** CORP.
BENJAMIN-MOORE & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-18 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Buy
FURNITURE and RUGS
from *"The House of Quality"*
EASY BUDGET PAYMENTS
JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
175 Central Avenue Albany, N. Y.
PHONE 4-2104

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064 8 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROSES—SHRUBS—TREES
Everything in Hybrid Tea, Climbers and Polyanthus ROSES
See our stock before buying
Let us help you with your Fertilizer Problems
CONKLIN-SULLIVAN CO.
111 Washington Street

Twentieth Anniversary Year
Coal—Fuel Oil
Building Supplies
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
PHONE 7-2349

Sherwin-Williams Paints — Imperial Washable Wall Paper
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton Johnson City Endicott

If Spring Comes This Year
you will want to store your fur coat, fur trimmed and woolen garments where they will be safe from moths and burglars. Our bank vault freezing storage offers you safety and protection at small cost. Call 4-1321 or Endicott 683 and ask for Fur Storage.
At McLEAN'S

Quality Shoes for Men
Johnston & Murphy
Florsheim
Bostonians
Dr. Locke Health Spot
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 85c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave Tel. Bronxville 4070

GRAMATAN MOVING & STORAGE CO.
Incorporated
Fireproof Storage Warehouse
Moving - Packing - Shipping
100 Pondfield Road, Bronxville 1456

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK
BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national tional advertisers phone Bronxville 3531 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCOMB AND McCOMB
Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y.

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Grant 7431, 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Unterecker's INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
6 Stores, Phones — Free Delivery
Office, 247 Allen St. — Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 — and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
260 Delaware Ave. LAF. 7896
304 Main St.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA 9758

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4578 Open Evenings

Electrical Contractor
Decorative Work — Repair Service
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter, Ice Cream, Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-CORDAIRIES, Inc.

Fix-Up Electrically
Modern electrical appliances and fixtures are really reasonably priced. Let us demonstrate.
WRIGHT ELECTRIC CO.
Dial 2-0974
118 N. Main Street

Complete line of groceries, fresh vegetables, quality meats, frosted foods.
Free delivery — Prompt service
Franklin St. Food Market
Member of National Brands Stores
356 FRANKLIN ST. DIAL 9155

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
PHONE 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

The New
Imperial Washable
Wallpapers and
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES BROWN & CO.
9 North Main Street

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN

New SPRING Showing of
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK SHOES
for Women
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Outstanding Value in
Women's Pure Silk Hose
BUDGET SHEERS **69c** pr.
ARGERSINGER'S

PROTECT YOUR FURS and FINE WOOLENS with "Certified Cold Storage"
ROBISON & SMITH
INC.
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

NEW YORK
JAMESTOWN

New GLIDERS
and Summer Furniture
6TH FLOOR
BIGELOW'S Jamestown, N. Y.

Spring Flowers
Help to make the home beautiful
NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
17 N. Main St. Phone 6888

29th ANNIVERSARY SALE VALUES
Now — in all 30 shops at
NELSON'S
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN
"JAMESTOWN'S OWN DEPT. STORE"

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE "The D-H"
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

The New Air-Conditioned
ALCOBAR
(Opposite Municipal Bldg.)
Homemade Candies and Ice Cream
Luncheons—Dinners
Baked Goods—Pastries
Dairy Products
De 9760 2904 DELAWARE AVE.

LARCHMONT

Annuals - Perennials
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

SILVER SERVICE STATION
Formerly with Librett's, Inc.
65 Boston Post Road
LUBRICATION TIRES
WASHING BATTERIES
Cars called for and delivered
TEL. LARCHMONT 1949

Remember Mother's Day, May 12th
Give Her a Box of Our Fine Candies
THE CANDY BOX
1933A PALMER AVE.

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

Service Quality Cleanliness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Crossways Stores, Inc.
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
REMODELLING AND REPAIRING
At Reasonable Cost
Featuring Rug Cleaning Curtains—Blankets, etc.
Stores: 1859 Mott Ave.—2125 Mott Ave.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.
UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
FURNITURE PAINTING
Living Room Furniture Made to Order
375 CENTRAL AVE. LAWRENCE, L. I.
Telephone Cedarhurst 5959

FAR ROCKAWAY
Woodmere

TEL. FRANKLIN 1880
MRS. LOUIS SPITZER
1032 BROADWAY
BEAUTY CULTURE
in All Its Branches
Specializing in Permanent Waving

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FLushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TWEEDS
Haberdashers
Hatters
MANHATTAN SHIRTS KNOX HATS
37-05 Main Street Ind. 3-2130

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

We are Agents for all
EDISON BARGAIN CAMPAIGNS
MARCH—APRIL—MAY

G. E. Vacuum Cleaner	$62.50	Sp. $36.00
Proctor Iron	12.50	Sp. 1.95
Artistic Lamp	21.75	Sp. 2.95
	$96.75	$40.90

at $2.45 per month
CROKER-EVANS
41-27 Main Street Fl. 9-6056

HAUSER'S MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
171-74 Queens Ave. (46th Ave.)
Between Auburndale and 172nd Street
Orders called for and delivered
Fl. 7-3108

NEW YORK
Long Island
FLUSHING
(Continued)

JAHN'S SODA LOUNGE
2 doors from Prospect Theatre
Lunch in a delightfully Smart Atmosphere at the small cost of thirty cents.

Theatre Packages as low as 25 cents
Delicious Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
41-18 Main Street, Flushing, or 117-13 Hillside Avenue, Richmond Hill

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Schwartz's
37-21 MAIN STREET
FLUSHING, N. Y.
Headquarters for Fine Lamps Giftwares
Lamps Rewired — Shades to Order
Independence 3-7097
LAMPS REPAIRED
SHADES REMADE

HAROLD'S
Our New Store is next to Bus Terminal
6-Hour Cleaning
A Completely Equipped Plant on Premises
136-68 Roosevelt Ave. Ind. 3-1544

FOREST HILLS

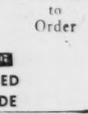
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bo 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jack Boyd's
CITIES SERVICE GAS STATION
Acme Tires, Lubrication, Car Washing, Power Prover, Simonizing
Queens Blvd. and Yellowstone Ave.
BO. 8-8501-2

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

FREEPORT

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
Mother's Day Cards
Full Line of Toiletries

World Fair Visitors Welcome
76 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT, L. I.

Visit
RUBY LANE STORES
Anniversary Sale
Curtains . . Linens . . Women's Wear
26 Main St., Hempstead
58 So. Main St., Freeport

NEW MODE MILLINERY
Samples and Copies of High Priced Hats
1.85
NONE HIGHER
Church and Pine Sts.
FREEPORT, N. Y.

FREEPORT—Merrick

LANDSCAPE GARDENER
Specializing in Lawn Maintenance
TREES SHRUBS
SPRAYING PRUNING
ALLAN WOOD
99 Lindenmere Drive
Merrick, L. I. Free. 7236

GREAT NECK

Dutchland Farms
Famous Foods
Delicious Ice Cream
123 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
GREAT NECK 2229
Let's Go to Dutchland!

JULIUS
Your Hairdresser
Custom Permanent Waving
Great Neck 1090 8 Third Street

Slip Covers Made to Order
3 Pieces—Sofa and 2 Chairs $24.95
Curtains, Draperies and Upholstering
CREATIVE DECORATORS
114 Middle Neck Rd., Great Neck 755

KREGEL'S CONFECTIONERY
LUNCHEONETTE

Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Fresh Fruit Strawberry Soda and Sundaes
81 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 130
Delivery Service

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK
(Continued)

Fleur de Lis Flower Shop
EMILE FARDEL
Flowers for Every Occasion
80 Middle Neck Road Phone 632

HANOPHY'S
GREAT NECK MARKET
Meats of Quality
48 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Phones 2860 Great Neck 2861 Delivery Service

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEDDING & LINOLEUM
CARPETS AND RUGS
"If it covers the floor, we have it"
We now have on hand one of the largest selections of FIBRE RUGS in Nassau County

F. MICHAELS & CO., Inc.
271-3 Front Street Hemp. 4937

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

Specials in Linoleum
Garden Supplies
BLUMBERG'S
278 Front Street Hempstead 6000

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats
at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

HENRI
HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Havemeyer 9-6327 9 to 12 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats, Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA. 4-8220 NE. 9-2447

QUEEN'S
RETAIL FURRIER
Fur Storage
Repaired Restyled
11 Years in Jackson Heights
37-41 82nd St. NE. 9-5525

Dulion's
Home Made Pies to Order
Phone HA. 6-1079
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th Street, Jackson Heights

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
Established 1895
THE WORLD MOVES SO DOES
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-1358

For Conscientious Service
Call Havemeyer 6-0232
WALTER'S HAND LAUNDRY
3764 86TH STREET
MENDING - DARNING - BUTTONS
Early morning pick-ups and deliveries

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Headquarters in Jackson Heights for **ARROW SHIRTS**
Call for Your Favorite ARROW WHITE SHIRTS in the Following Styles:

HITT	GORDON R
BROCKLY	DART
NEW TRUMP	DALE
RADNOR	TIMES
TAB	HITT FRENCH CUFFS
CLARIDGE	TRUMP NECK BAND

Sizes 13½ to 18. Sleeves 32 to 36
Priced $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.50
SHELLEY STORES, Inc.
37-16 82ND STREET
We Deliver—Call HA. 9-8927

Stanley's
FURS STORAGE
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable prices
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. NE. 9-8650

EDISON BARGAIN PLUS
A. E. DANIELS
G. E. Vacuum Six-Way Floor Lamp
—Proctor Never-Lift Iron
$96.90 Value for $40.50
May be had $2.45 monthly in 17 months
86-01 Roosevelt Ave. NE. 9-3066

JAMAICA

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
See Us for
FUR STORAGE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

ANTHONY
Coiffeur Salon
ANTHONY and JOSEPH
Hairdressers
Phone JA. 6-7774 89-72 162nd Street

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway Tel. Imp 4146

LYNBROOK

S & M Service Station
GREASING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Free pick-up and delivery.
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway Phone Lyn 3164

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 8422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
SPEEDY DELIVERY SERVICE
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MANHASSET

Ideal Pastry SHOP
"from oven to you"
432 PLANDOME ROAD, Next to Theatre
Phone Manhasset 2170 Manhasset, L. I.

EXCHANGE BOOK & GIFT SHOP
RENTAL LIBRARY
Hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Wed. and Sat. 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
382 Plandome Road Manhasset 1498

Phone Manhasset 11
Christie's Furs
Distinctive
Standard Rates on Fur Storage
475 Plandome Road, Manhasset, L. I.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

IRV and LEW
KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Imperial
Washable Wallpapers
Tel. Hollis 5-2770
214-71 JAMAICA AVE., QUEENS VILLAGE

Queens Corset Shoppe
215-31 Jamaica Avenue
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
Mrs. Roth, expert corsetiere, always in attendance

QUEENS VILLAGE
Floral Park

SUPER **Faust** MARKET
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
SELF SERVICE
Groceries, Vegetables, Dairy Products, Meats

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

RIchmond Hill 2-9776
Radio Hospital
Hillside and Myrtle Avenues

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—
I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Walk-Over 1940 Cabana
Kali-sten-iks Shoes for Children
X-Ray Fitting
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Ave.

Barbizon Lingerie
Sport Wear — Hosiery
Gloves
Feller's Corset Shop
102-59 Jamaica Ave.

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
Watch, Clock, Jewelry
Repairing
104-40 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1426
ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS

PRINTING
RODGER-PALLISER PRESS, Inc.
8680 102ND STREET
Tickets, Posters, Circulars
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-3458

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

ROOM for every bone
PLAY for every muscle
Pro-tek-tiv Shoes
JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
9019 Jamaica Ave. 113-11 Jamaica Ave.

GELLER'S
Slip Covers
Curtains, Draperies
Venetian Blinds
91-17 Jamaica Ave.
VIR. 7-2030

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
PEAT MOSS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Mobilgas
C. FILLING STATIONS
INC.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues

MAMARONECK

Walter M. Baxter Co., Inc.
HARDWARE and HOUSEWARES
83 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Phones Mamaroneck 12 and Park 4040

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2126, Mamaroneck 2840
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers. Telephone: Hillcrest 2877-J 9-11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 3884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES
$6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family
THE **YORK SHOE** STORE
21 South 4th Avenue Mt. Vernon 18 Main Street Yonkers

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9016

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh, N. Y.

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655 9 to 10.30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

La Rose Shoppe
CORSETS FITTED
No Charge for Alterations
• NEMO • FLEXEES
• BIEN JOLIE • GOSSARD
• LILY OF FRANCE
525 Main Street (Kresge Building)

BALDWIN-WESTCHESTER, INC.
"Pianos Exclusively"
ARTHUR F. OLSEN, Pres.
490 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 8220—N. R. 1170

I. B. COHEN
• Hickey-Freeman Clothes
• Stetson Hats
• Bostonian Shoes
• Interwoven Sox
507 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Featuring the New Frederics Permanent at $5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless) EUGENE, BILLING Koolerwave Method Also Featured
PARADISE Beauty Shop
Telephone for an Appt.
FOrdham 4-7466
30 East Fordham Rd.

Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

9 lbs. $1
PILGRIM
The Nation's Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn
(Continued)

MOVING and STORAGE
Local and Long Distance
Estab. 1874
L. CURTH & SONS
244-250 Marion St. GLenmore 2-2040
Insured Carriers

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Brooklyn Alteration Specialist
LADIES' TAILORING
Suits, coats, dresses correctly fitted and restyled.
"No alteration too large or too small"
GLADYS KENNEDY
224 Livingston St. TRiangle 5-1764

NOW IS THE TIME for Spring change over.
BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
CATON SERVICENTER
WInsor 8-9118
CONEY ISLAND AND CATON AVES.

Manhattan

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Watch our Week-End Specials for Money Saving Values
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
Braunschweiger Brothers
High-Grade Meats, Poultry, Sea Food and Pratt's Frozen Fruits and Vegetables.
810 West 187th Street
Near Ft. Washington Ave., New York City
Wadsworth 3-1861—1850
Orders Called For and Delivered

BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 2-5900

MAUDE SMITH
Corsetiere
Made-to-Order—Ready-Made Brassieres
25 Years in Business on the Heights
723 West 181st Wash. 7-5970

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Best Red Ash and Premium White Ash Coal and KOPPERS COKE
A. GILMOUR Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue W. N. B.
SALES CHEVROLET SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

Frigler's
DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The Store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 9-9400

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks. Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

PELHAM 1954
Wise Hardware Co., Inc.
129 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.
House Wares—Devoe Paints—Everything one needs for house cleaning and moth proofing.

Pelz Mel
BEAUTY SALON
A few of our special Oil Shampoos will make your next Permanent Wave last longer and make your hair more beautiful and glossy.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Avenue, Pelham, N. Y.

NEW YORK

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
More power—more electric cold—more economy
FRANK C. ROCKEY
129-131 North Main Street

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Announces the season for PERMANENTS
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone Port Chester 3467

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S FUR STORAGE is **COLD STORAGE**
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S and W FINE FOODS

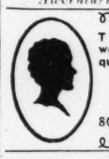
It's a Wallace Year
The Wallace Company

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Main 2659 12 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Why not have
A Delicious Sunday Dinner
with
Edith Ellis
38 East Avenue Reasonably Priced
Featured in Duncan Hines "Adventures in Good Eating"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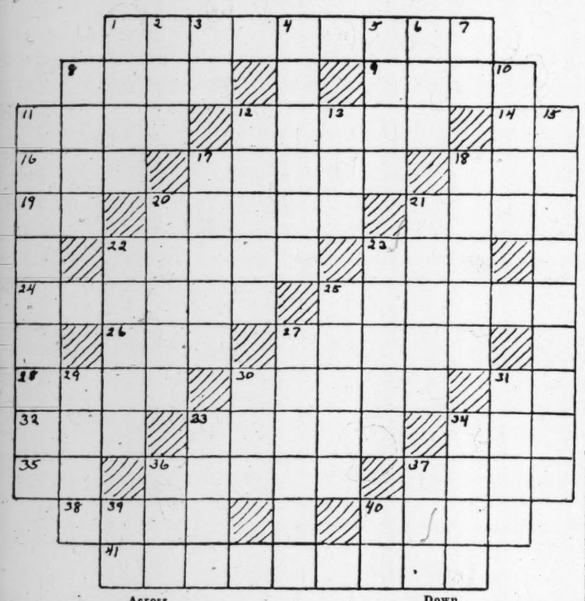
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was the silversmith of Ephesus (Acts 19:24)?
8—What differs from a cord, line, or string, only in its size?
9—Would you feed, beat, or wear a timpano?
11—What animal was ridden by kings in Bible times?
12—What is first name of author of "East Wind: West Wind"?
14—Book of Zechariah is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
16—Who was goddess of infatuation?
17—The Libnites were descended from whom?
18—What animal is mentioned in Bible as being light of foot?
19—What is a measure used in Japan?
20—What is a commune of Netherlands?
21—Where is Owatonna (abbr.)?
22—Who was Paul's fellow-prisoner at Philippi?
23—Would a Moxo be a man, owl, or eel?
24—What is a county of Northern Ireland?
25—What bay indents southwestern Ireland?
26—Hastened.
27—Carlets are shoes, birds, or flies—which?
28—What country was originally peopled by descendants of Shem?
30—Who was Jacob's daughter?
31—Cape Breton Island is a part of what Canadian province (abbr.)?
32—What English river flows northwest to Bristol Channel?
33—What is a city of West Virginia?
34—What insect is mentioned in well-known poem by Isaac Watts?
35—Steamship (abbr.)
36—What island is at mouth of Hooghly River, Bengal, Br. India?
37—Would an amphora be a coat, vase, or harp?
38—What do you call lighter woodwork in finish of a building?
40—Abstinence from food is what?
41—Meriwether Lewis was what (pl.)?

Down

1—What is a commune of France on Doubs River?
2—What is a commune of Netherlands?
3—Myself.
4—According to Greek mythology, Cadmus founded what place?
5—Who was a Merarite Levite of family of Jaaziah (I Chron. 24:27)?
6—Who was one of family of Bani (Ezra 10:34)?
7—On what continent would a Patagonian dwell (abbr.)?
8—What is a commune of Zurich, Switzerland?
10—What wood is esteemed in India for furniture and general construction?
11—Who is heroine of Goethe's "Faust" poss.)?
12—Who was Amorite king of Jarmuth at time of Joshua's conquest of Canaan (Josh. 10:3)?
13—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
15—Where is Lenoir City?
17—What river of Manchuria flows to the Sungari?
18—The earliest money was in form of what?
20—What king of Tyre was a friend of David?
21—What is Hebrew form of mina, a weight?
22—What is grown in Tuscany, Italy, to make hats?
23—"La Gioconda" was first produced where?
25—What Yugoslavic coin unit is equivalent to the franc?
27—Who is a barber in a Rossini opera?
29—What is a lumber measurement of 960 board feet?
30—What animal is owned by Launce in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
31—The cowbird of North America does not build what?
33—What did Gideon's soldiers carry besides trumpets (sing.)?
34—What is singing voice of Orovist in "Norma"?
36—How many sons had Leah?
37—What is a department of southeastern France?
39—What is second note of scale?
40—Symbol for iron is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Travancore, a Feudatory State on the extreme southwest coast of India, has recently issued a set of seven postage stamps honoring the Maharajah's birthday. The new

Top: A new German stamp commemorating the National Stamp Exhibition recently held in Berlin. Bottom: Finland's new stamp in honor of the Finnish National Day.

values and designs include the 1-chuckram green, pictures the Palace and Ashdamudi Lake; the 1½-ch. red shows a portrait of the Maharajah; the 2-ch. orange and 3-ch. brown also show a portrait of the Maharajah; the 4-ch. terra cotta shows the Podmanabha Temple and a street scene; the 7-ch. blue shows a view of Cape Comorin and the 14-ch. green, the Pachipara Reservoir. The early stamps of Travancore pictured the Conch Shell, the State Seal, in the design of the stamp. Stamps were first issued in the State in 1888 and the conch design continued until the issue of 1931 when pictorial stamps appeared. The conch shell now appears in the watermark of the paper used in printing the stamps. The total number of Indian States is 562 of which some 36 are known to stamp collectors through their postal emissions.

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of all times and countries; fine selections always on hand for sale. Desirable numismatic material liberally purchased.
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85 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

Dominican Republic will shortly issue a special set of two stamps to commemorate the Centenary of the Postage Stamp and the two values, the 3c., lilac, and 7c., blue, will picture a likeness of Sir Rowland Hill. On May 26th a set of four stamps will appear in honor of Mother's Day, the design of which will show a portrait of Julia Molina Vaa Trujillo, known as the "First Mother of the Country." The values will be the 1c., green; 2c., red; 3c., purple, and 7c., blue.

Germany—A new 24-pfennig plus 76-pf. stamp in green color has appeared picturing the Hall of Honor in the Hitler Chancellery. The stamp commemorates the "Nationale Briefmarken-Austellung 1940" or National Stamp Exhibition held in Berlin's Philharmonic Hall in March.

Bulgaria—A new 2-l. value in solid red color bearing the profile portrait of King Boris has been received, the forerunner of new colors and values to come.

Iraq—A new set of stamps is expected shortly commemorating the opening of the new railroad from Bagdad to Tel-Kutchuk, and a second set of stamps now in course of preparation pictures various local scenes in the Arab kingdom that was once a part of Mesopotamia.

Finland—A 2-mk. stamp in blue color was issued in honor of the Finnish National Day. The design shows the upper portion of the "Lion rampant."

Netherlands—A new set of postage stamps has appeared showing

A new arrival from Bulgaria

the portrait of Queen Wilhelmina facing left.

Paraguay—The 100th anniversary of the postage stamp will be fittingly commemorated by the issuance of four stamps. The 1-peso pictures the "Vigilant Lion Supporting Liberty" reproduced from the first issue of Paraguay stamps of 1870; the 5-pesos shows a full face portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, and the 6-pesos and 10-pesos will picture "Lion" designs from earlier issues.

Poland—The Polish stamps confiscated by the German authorities have been overprinted with a device including the German Eagle and the swastika within a wreath, and surcharged with a new value.

Daily Quotation

YOU cannot become error's victim so long as you refuse to be its advocate.
—JOHN R. GRIFFITH.

Did You Ever Wonder

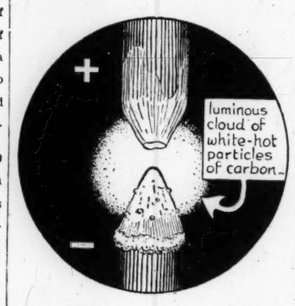
How an Arc Light Burns?

Early in the 19th century, Humphry Davy, English chemist, made the discovery that when an electric current was made to jump from one piece of charcoal (carbon) to another piece, separated from it very slightly, the charcoal became white hot.

Moreover, he found that by drawing the pieces of carbon gradually farther apart the current would continue to jump the gap, even when the carbons were about an inch apart, in the form of a brilliant white arch or arc.

In the arc light, the intense heat generated wears away the carbons, the positive carbon becoming hollowed out, making a crater, and the negative carbon being gradually formed into a cone. Without some means of keeping the gap between the carbons the right width, the distance soon becomes too great for the current to jump and the light goes out.

It was nearly half a century later that the first successful device was made for regulating the distance between the carbons. One means for moving the carbons toward each other as needed is by an electromagnet, operated by the same current that makes the



arc. As the carbon rods burn away, the arc becomes long and the current it carries becomes weaker. This weakening of the current lessens the strength of the electromagnet and lets a plunger come down, shortening the gap and restoring the light to normal brightness.

Another means of regulating the gap, and one that is used in lighthouses which have arc lamps, is to have the carbon rods moved toward each other by clockwork. The clockwork is so geared as to move the rods at a rate corresponding to the rate at which they are burned down by the heat of the arc. Great arc lights used in giant searchlights may have a brightness equal to that of several hundred thousand candles.

Flaming arc lamps are those using carbon rods which have a core of other materials, commonly salts of magnesium or calcium. These give a stronger and yellower, softer light than the bluish glare of the plain carbon arc. Special arcs have been made which do not have any carbon at all in the rods.

Carbon lamps are not suitable for small lamps or domestic use, for the carbons need constant readjustment and replacement.

—W. P. Keasbey

Daily Anecdote

The Value of Time

One day a man fussed around in front of Franklin's newspaper headquarters for an hour or more. Finally he asked the clerk the price of a certain book. The clerk told him the book was priced at $1. The man endeavored to have the price cut, but to no avail. Then he asked the clerk if Franklin was in, and was informed that he was. He was also informed that Franklin was very busy in the pressroom.

"Well, I want to see him," said the would-be book buyer.

Finally Franklin met the man, who asked his lowest price for the book. The lingering prospect was informed that the price was $1.25. The man was startled, and said that the clerk offered it to him for $1. He tried to have the price cut again, and was then informed that the price was $1.50.

The bewildered man reminded the serious printer of the original offer. Then Franklin replied, "Yes, and I could better have taken that price than $1.50 now."

The man purchased the book, and received a lesson in the value of time.

Where Would You Find—

1. The country of which Gen. Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona is President?
2. The eastern "Cave of the Winds"?
3. Brittany?
4. Dryburgh Abbey?
5. The Rose Festival?
6. The Riff Hills?
7. The Carnegie Institution?
8. The Gulf of Bothnia?
9. The Bok Tower?
10. The capital of North Dakota?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"Baby Stuart"

Monitor Camera Club from Marea Erf Campbell, Minneapolis

An excellent camera study after the famous painting by Sir Anthony Van Dyke

Three Kings

Identify these Biblical kings if you can. If you guess correctly, after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. He was anointed years before he came to the throne.
2. Beside being a king, he was a musician and a poet.
3. To him is attributed the best-loved poem ever written.
4. His life is more fully described than is that of any other king of Israel.

II

1. He was the last king to reign over the 12 tribes.
2. He built the first Jewish temple.
3. When asked to choose what gift he would have, he chose wisdom.
4. He was the son of the king described above.

III

1. A man of tremendous but ruthless energy, to whom the title of "the Great" has been applied.
2. He was visited by the "wise men of the east."
3. His fear, engendered by what they told him, occasioned the flight into Egypt.
4. He caused the slaying of his wife and children.

Answers: I. David (few will question that the "best-loved poem" is the Twenty-third Psalm); II. Solomon; III. Herod the Great.

In Lighter Vein

Misunderstood

Wife: "I think I'll have truffles."
Husband: "Oh, please forget the spring fashions, dear, and tell me what you've decided on for lunch."

Eggs a la Roosevelt

"Waiter, bring me a couple of boiled eggs. Make them F. D. R. style, will you?"

"And how is that, please?"

"So they almost run, but don't."

Surprise

Subscriber: "Say, operator, you gave me the right number the first time I asked for it!"

Switchboard Operator: "Excuse it, please."

Not So Simple

Mistress (annoyed): "How do you manage to make so much noise in the kitchen, Norah?"

Cook: "Well, you just try to break four plates without making a noise."

Generous to a Fault

Friend: "If I may say it, you seem rather glum, Mr. Prater. Business falling off?"

Butcher: "No, business is good but that inspector of weights has just been here."

Friend: "Well?"

Butcher: "He found that I have been giving eighteen ounces to the pound."

Confusing

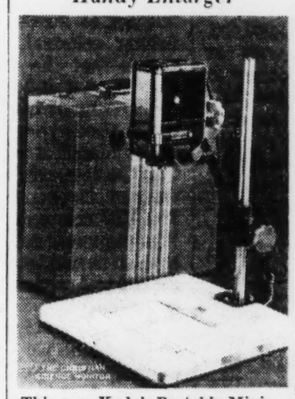
The policeman had stopped a motorist who was breaking a rule of the road.

"Now, let's have your name," he said.

"Demetrius Aloysius Hebblethwaite," said the motorist.

"None o' that, now," said the policeman, severely. "It's your name I want, not your family motto!"—Tit-Bits.

Handy Enlarger



This new Kodak Portable Miniature Enlarger is readily dismantled and packs in a luggage-type case only 13½ by 13½ by 6½ inches. It can be unpacked and set up ready for use in a few minutes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Atoo, N. J.

Having risen to clear the breakfast table, Mrs. S—— was interrupted by a knock at her kitchen door. The man who stood on the step removed a well-worn hat and said, "Good morning," adding, after a glance into her kitchen, "you have finished your breakfast, so I will not bother you."

She asked what he wanted, and he replied hesitantly that he had intended asking her for a hot drink—but, even as he spoke, he was moving away.

Mrs. S—— said, "I have just finished breakfast, but it will take only a few minutes to make you a hot drink. Wait."

When she again went to the door, she handed him not only the hot drink he had requested, but a plate adorned with two fried eggs, several strips of bacon, and some crisp toast. The man was astonished and very grateful.

Having finished, he thanked her, adding: "If you have a lawnmower and will leave it here under the shed roof, I will stop by and cut your grass tomorrow morning. You may not want me to do it today as it is Sunday."

So the lawnmower was put out that night. Next morning, Mrs. S—— left home at 7 o'clock. The man had not come. But upon her return, she was greeted by a neighbor, who said: "Just go and look at your back yard! A man came right after you left this morning and cut the grass, and weeded your flower beds, too. They look beautiful!"

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Portugal, since 1926.
2. A cavernous recess under the American side of Niagara Falls.
3. An ancient Celtic province in northwestern France.
4. An abbey, now in ruins, four miles southeast of Melrose, Scotland.
5. In Portland, Ore., famous for its roses; takes place in early June.
6. They run for 200 miles along the northern coast of Morocco in Africa; still unexplored.
7. An institution for investigation, research, and discovery, founded at Washington, D. C., by Andrew Carnegie.
8. A northern arm of the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Finland.
9. It is on Iron Mountain in central Florida; the tower, situated in Mountain Lake Sanctuary, a refuge for birds, contains a carillon of 71 bells.
10. Bismarck.

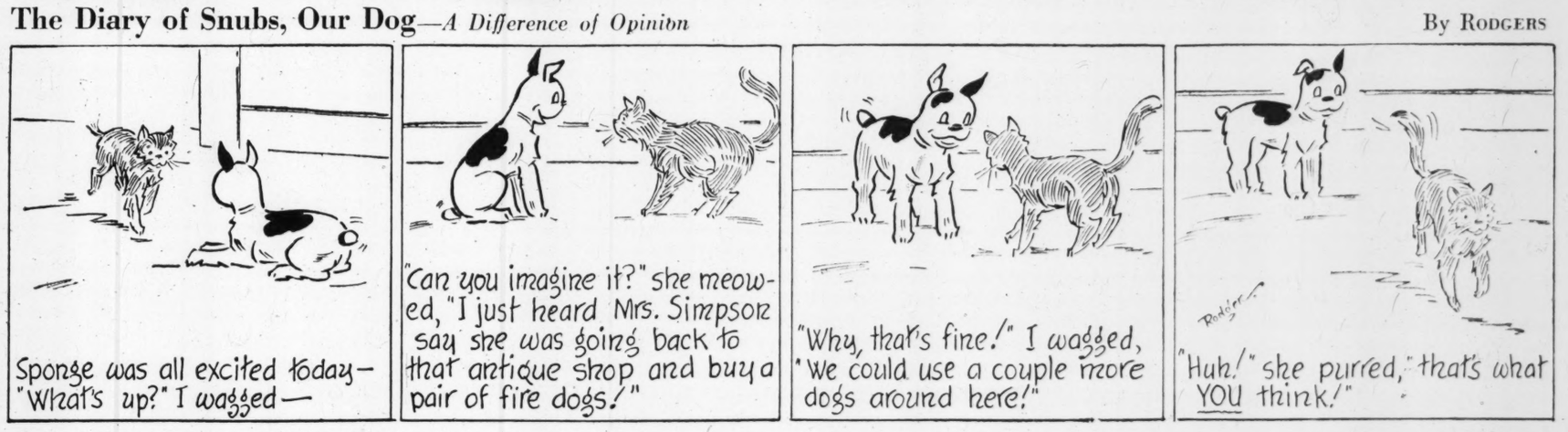
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An Old Friendly Enemy*

By Le Pelley

HE WENT IN THE ROOM WE WERE IN ... BUT WHO IS IT ?
IT'S .... IT'S ... STICKY STANLEY
TUBBY — BUDDY — WHERE ARE YOU ? ?
THEY AREN'T HERE ... WHOEVER'S AFTER ME MUST HAVE BEEN HERE FIRST...
I SHOULDN'T HAVE LOCKED THEM IN IN THE FIRST PLACE .. THEY COULD HELP ME NOW.....
ALL RIGHT, STICKY STANLEY.. WE'VE CAUGHT YOU .....
I GUESS IT'S TIME WE CAME TO TERMS !
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Difference of Opinion*

By Rodgers


Sponge was all excited today— "What's up?" I wagged—
"Can you imagine it?" she meowed, "I just heard Mrs. Simpson say she was going back to that antique shop and buy a pair of fire dogs!"
"Why, that's fine!" I wagged, "We could use a couple more dogs around here!"
"Huh!" she purred, "that's what YOU think!"
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Your Guess Is as Good as Mine*

By The Hagers

TICKETS
MANAGER
THE DRAKEVILLE GRAND THEA.
DOWN TO THE THEATER I WENT, AND ASKED TO SEE THE MANAGEMENT.
TICKETS
"DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR NEXT WEEK'S SHOW AN ACT PUT ON BY 'BUMBALO'?"
"I CAN'T SAY. WITH A NAME LIKE THAT IT COULD WELL BE THE ACROBAT,
THE SINGER, DANCER, PIANIST, THE JUGGLER, OR VENTRILOQUIST."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Juggling Federal Debts

President Roosevelt has outlined tentatively to Vice-President Garner by letter how he proposes to recapture $700,000,000 of Federal money advanced to various Government lending agencies. This item was included in the budget for 1941 as one method by which to avoid having to exceed the $45,000,000,000 debt limit in direct borrowing.

Now a question is raised as to whether the program outlined constitutes a genuine recovery of this sum or whether it is simply a bookkeeping subterfuge for going around the debt limit and borrowing indirectly on the Government's credit a great deal more money through the medium of these corporations.

If it were clear that the $700,000,000 being returned to the Treasury really came because borrowers had paid back that much or more of the loans made to them by the Government and that the activities of the lending agencies were being reduced and liquidated to this extent, most citizens and taxpayers would be delighted. But there is instead some doubt on this score.

The largest item of recapture, $300,000,000, is listed as coming from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Yet Senator Harry F. Byrd points out that the RFC at the time of its last annual report had large amounts of loans in default and that during the last eight months it has issued new obligations amounting to $276,000,000.

Now if a Government agency or corporation is turning over money to the Government and at the same time is borrowing money on its own account in order to keep going as an adjunct of the Government, the effect is the same as if that corporation or agency were borrowing money for the Government. Such borrowings do not enter into the direct debt which is limited by statute to $45,000,000,000, but they add in practical effect to the amount the Government must expect to pay off or upon which it must pay interest.

The Federal Land Banks of the Farm Credit Administration would be called upon by the President's plan to contribute $200,000,000 of this back payment to the Treasury. Yet Representative Clifford Hope, who is well informed on agricultural affairs, asserts that in view of the losses the land banks have sustained on loans, losses which have not been liquidated, a future Congress would have to appropriate money later to replace the sum withdrawn from the land banks' capital. Hence there would be no saving there.

This certainly would be true if the pending Wheeler-Jones bill should be enacted compelling a widespread scaling down of payments on loans which the Government has outstanding to farmers. There is also some expectation that the Government might be asked to guarantee the bonds of the farm loan banks, in which case it would assume larger indirect liabilities than direct borrowing would involve.

From these points one can deduce three questions by which an observer can test fairly accurately whether Congress and the Administration intend to make this a genuine recapture of Government funds. One question is whether Congress passes the campaign-year, liberalized farm credit bill. Another is whether the Administration recommends Federal guaranty of Federal Land Bank bonds while reducing the land banks' capital. A third is whether the agencies or corporations involved go on borrowing on their own account by issuing their own bonds while returning money to the Treasury. If any or all of these things occur, the "recapture" may be set down as largely a matter of bookkeeping jugglery to evade the debt limit.

Hollywood Makes Us Remember

Americans are sometimes inclined to take America for granted, assuming that it, like Topsy, "just growed" and giving scant thought to the period which elapsed between the founding of Jamestown and the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in Massachusetts and the formation of the present government at Washington. To these, pictures like "Drums Along the Mohawk" and "Northwest Passage," despite certain historical inaccuracies, serve to recall that the United States was not always the peaceful place it is today, but a raw, recalcitrant wilderness whose "gentling" was not accomplished without sacrifice. None can see "Dodge City," "Union Pacific," or "Stagecoach" without being made sharply aware that our present paved highways were once deeply rutted wagon trails, or "Gone With the Wind" without realizing that the present solidarity between the States was only cemented after a bitter struggle.

Now that Indian Scouts have given way to motorcycle patrols, stockades to cities, and the "Great American Desert" to farmlands, these motion picture portrayals of the past are serving a purpose beyond that of mere entertainment. To the "Juniors" they bring to the dry pages of school textbooks something of actuality, while to the "Seniors" they serve, through recalling forgotten events, to deepen a respect for the builders of a nation. Hollywood, for such pictures, deserves America's thanks.

Laboratories Against Crime

Hundreds of old-line police officers whose efforts to protect society from crime have been helped by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, will approve wholeheartedly the choice of J. Edgar Hoover as recipient of the 1940 Public Welfare Medal of the National Academy of Sciences.

They haven't always been quite so ready to praise. In fact, when "Dr." Hoover as head of the FBI first began applying laboratory methods to crime detection, these veteran police officers sometimes were skeptical of agents who photographed crime scenes, processed everything for fingerprints, and then sought the assistance of white-garbed researchers often hundreds of miles away to analyze and identify some telltale bit of evidence left behind by a fleeing criminal. Judges had to be shown that the test tube, the microscope and the spectograph gave evidence without bias and with more certainty than eye-witnesses.

The record of the Bureau has proved that the research laboratory is a potent weapon for coping with lawlessness. The FBI crime detection laboratory in Washington is estimated to have saved over a period of years more than six dollars to American taxpayers for every dollar spent.

Particularly significant is the implication in the wording of the Academy award, which reads, "To James Edgar Hoover, for his application of scientific methods to the problem"—not alone of crime detection, but—"of crime prevention."

A Gift Horse

The proposal for a New York City lottery to be linked with the parimutuel race-track system shows the camel isn't losing any time crowding its way into the State's new gambling tent. "With the legalization of parimutuel betting," James J. Lyons, Borough President of the Bronx, suggests, "it might now be feasible to develop a plan for a hospital sweepstakes that would produce considerable revenue for the public and private hospitals of our city." He goes on to say that Irish Free State hospitals are "the best-equipped and finest in the world" and that all this is made possible by funds raised through the Irish Sweepstakes Lottery.

Reports from overseas do not harmonize with this enthusiastic evaluation of the Free State lottery. Beneficiaries have intimated that sweepstakes donations are an embarrassing blessing, and some have actually refused donations from the lottery enterprise. Contributions from other sources have been drying up since the Irish Sweepstakes promoters began playing up their hospital donations. Apparently some contributors prefer not to support charities which rely in part on profits from public gambling. And many others have been misled to conclude from the lottery promoters' excessive ballyhoo that the Irish Free State hospitals are sufficiently cared for through the tremendously profitable lottery scheme. Actually the meager percentage which the sweepstakes promoters allot to the hospitals is only a fraction of the sums needed to maintain the hospitals.

That promoters keep more than twice what they give away to the hospitals shows that charity is being exploited for its "sales appeal," as well as to divert public attention from the promoters' real motive. These facts show that the model lottery Mr. Lyons recommends has no genuine merit. If charity is the main purpose in Mr. Lyons' proposal, then why should its sponsors not encourage people to contribute directly to charity, thereby eliminating the lottery's middleman and his costly rigmarole?

If Germany attempts to set up a puppet regime in Norway, the seat of the Government should be in Bergen, strictly in the Charlie McCarthy tradition.

Ships Without a Country

It would be well if the British Mintry of Shipping, and the Danish Shipping Committee could make all possible concessions to end the impasse which now keeps about 1,000,000 tons of Danish merchant shipping tied up in various ports of the world. The German invasion of Scandinavia dealt a severe blow to world shipping by tying up temporarily some 4,000,000 tons of Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish shipping. The Norwegian ships have now come under the protective custody of Great Britain. Not so the Danish ships, and the Danish Shipping Committee formed in New York to deal with the situation has virtually come to loggerheads with the British authorities.

Each side has a piece of the right. The British allege that the capitulation of the Danish Government makes Danish ships technically belligerent and subject to British capture. On this ground they insist on transfer to British registry for the duration of the war, and they correctly cite international law in refusing to recognize transfer to neutral registry such as that of the United States or Panama.

The Danes have justice in the assertion that their country capitulated only under *force majeure*, that therefore the Germans could have no legal authority over Danish ships, and so Britain has no authority to take it away.

Meantime trade suffers. For instance, some $20,000,000 worth of American goods is estimated tied up in Danish ships and some owners cannot even learn the whereabouts of cargoes.

Presumably the only advantage to be obtained by the British in taking over Danish shipping would be in adding to the merchant fleet which they can use at the low fixed freight rates imposed on British-flag ships. In view of the heavy loss already suffered by the Danes, it would appear that if the Danish Shipping Committee can give reliable pledges that freight revenues will not be allowed to get back to German hands, the British would do well to take into account neutral sentiment in handling the situation.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Taking the Profit Out of Liquor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To write about the war is now the order of the day. But a war article a little out of the ordinary, by Stanley High, appeared in The Saturday Evening Post last fall, entitled "The Drys Return to the Wars."

There is no denying the fact that the liquor industry is in a strong position. Like an army of occupation it makes the conquered pay the expenses of the campaign through the taking of profits. No such profits, however, are available to the drys. It is quite an up-hill job to raise funds through gifts and popular subscriptions.

Though it may seem presumptuous of me to criticize, I must point out to the drys that the tactics of pre-prohibition days will not work now. The combatants in Europe do not employ the same strategy they did in 1914. Likewise, the immediate objective of the drys should not be annihilation (at least it did not prove practical in the 1920's), but it might be advisable to set up an economic blockade—putting the liquor industry on a non-profit basis. The seller would then have no incentive to sell. It would be up to the buyer, the consumer, to determine the extent to which the industry should be encouraged, which would make for a much healthier condition.

This idea of taking the profit out of liquor requires, perhaps, some detailed explanation. However, it does not take a college professor to perceive that something is wrong with a society that permits its liquor industry to be run solely with the idea of making money; nor does it require a great statesman to se the futility of trying to balance the budget by encouraging consumption of liquor for the sake of revenue.

Hansboro, N. D. O. R. ANDERSON

"Why Work?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter is suggested by the story in the Monitor regarding the fluctuating estimates of the number of unemployed. It may present a slant not considered by many.

A man connected with one of the transcontinental railroads went into a place where some 300 men on relief congregate and asked for twelve men who were willing to do track work for a couple of months. Two responded.

"Why work," one man said, "when we can get three a day and a place to sleep for nothing?"

With a look of disgust on his face the railroad man said: "Unemployment is making this a nation of loafers."

Milwaukee, Wis. DON WHITNEY

The Passing of the Blacksmith

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reply to your article about the passing blacksmith, I have been shoeing horses for forty years and I hope I shall continue my profession for many years, for I love my work. I have a truck equipped with forge and anvil and all the necessary equipment to shoe the horse at the stable, but fail to find any young man interested enough to take up this trade. What will the young generation do when we old horseshoers are no longer here, if nobody is ready to take up where we leave off? CLAIR BECK

West Chester, Pa.

Changed

Father's Fishing

April was always a thrilling month. Then, as now, capricious winds of March became spring breezes; the bluebirds and robins caroled from the orchard. Baby calves and lambs and colts needed frequent inspection; baby chicks peeped out at a strange, gargantuan world from beneath the mother hen's feathers.

But April had a special event. Father went fishing! Not that fish had much to do with it. Each year Father preached a sermon on fishing, and while the congregation always told him that it was one of his best "annual" discourses, jovial Deacon Davis said, "Well, the Elder has a great time on his fishing trips, but I'm glad his children don't have to depend for food upon his fishing!"

The psychology of piscatorial activity has puzzled many a person. It didn't puzzle Mother! She knew too well what a day of freedom in the woods and meadows meant to Father and to us children. A man who combines farming and preaching is reasonably busy. "Annual vacation" was the way Father described the day.

With lunches packed, on a sunny, tingling morning we set out. The route had become familiar. We walked down the valley road and came home by the old road that the pioneers had used generations ago.

* * *

The amount of fishing we did was so inconsequential that over the years one has no particular memory of it. There was one day, however, when we caught a big fish! That was the day we saw the mother partridge and eleven babies in the road at the edge of the woods just below our own house.

"You children stand absolutely still!" Father said. "Keep your eyes on the little ones." He walked slowly toward the mother grouse. Suddenly, the babies were gone! Completely vanished in the leaves at the side of the road.

The mother made a tremendous disturbance. She cried and squawked; she trailed a wing on the ground. She kept just a few feet ahead of Father. Suddenly, she took to the air with a drumming whir-r-r, and vanished among the beeches and hemlocks. Then Father, smiling broadly, returned and together we began searching for the babies. Under the leaves we found several; tiny, little fellows in their brownish, streaked, downy coats. One still recalls their bright, beady eyes, and how still they were. They had been well taught.

"Won't they be lost?" a Sister asked. "Their mother has flown away!"

Whereupon we went down the road a bit and waited. Soon we saw the mother coming, walking slowly. When she reached the area where the little fellows were hiding, she evidently called, for in a flash, she had her brood about her.

* * *

That was a good fish. Another was the time when we saw the mother snake and several little ones, sunning themselves. When Father had finished telling us about them, and we had handled them, we knew that most snakes were good friends of the farmer. That was the year Father used snakes as the subject of his "fishing sermon," and told us that if we kept our feet on the earth and remained lowly and meek, our heads would have a better chance of living among the stars. That spring, Deacon Davis said he was no longer going to be surprised at the sermons he heard, but he would like to see Father take the subject of earthworms. Father did, and everyone said it was good.

One fishing trip netted stone walls, and a lifelong interest in them. We had laid aside our poles and were climbing to the top of Ball. Suddenly we came upon a stone wall which ran straight up over the height of land. On the other side, we came upon an old cellar hole, the granite slabs still in place. Here also were walls. Then Father told us how in the old days the making of stone walls was a regular part of farm work. As fields were cleared, the rocks went into the walls. Many slopes, now covered with woods, were once fields and pastures in New Hampshire. As a boy in Madison, among the White Mountains, he had helped build many stretches. "A rod of wall a day for two men and a pair of oxen was a good day's work," he said. "I like to think of New England's stone walls as chains of friendship."

Other "fishing" trips that haunt the memory include the spring we saw the mother deer and twin fawns; the day we watched the fox sleeping on a pasture rock; the time we found the bee tree and Father told us about the wonderful society in which they live.

Yes, that kind of fishing has many justifications. Indeed, it should be part of every youngster's education, it seems to me.

H. S. P.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Western Annapolis?

Puget Sound should give vigorous support to the plan for establishment of a new United States naval academy upon the Pacific Coast.

The merits of the proposal are obvious. The United States must train many new officers for its navy. The major interests of the fleet are upon the Pacific. Instead of expanding an academy established more than a century ago, upon the Atlantic Coast, before this country had a Pacific Coast, the reasonable step is to establish new training facilities in the West.—*Seattle* (Wash.) *Post-Intelligencer.*

The Wide Horizon

Russo-Turkish Relations

By Harold G. Laycock

ANKARA

Russo-Turkish relations are probably an enigma to the outside world in these days. For, while on the surface they appear to be most cordial, it is clear that there is something very Oriental about this relationship, which can well make the Occidental suspicious of its depth and sincerity.

There is much to substantiate this view, both in historical and contemporary relations between these two great empires. It was mainly through Russia's actions that the Ottomans had their Empire. And it is very largely because a new imperialism has fascinated present-day Russia's rulers that Turkey very tactfully intimated to London and Paris that it would like a place in the anti-Nazi team. So as not to disturb its mighty "friend," it added: "We won't fight Russia unless Russia fights us"—conceivably a magnanimous gesture in gratitude for the plethora of operas and teas Mr. Sukru Saracoglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister, had been given in Moscow instead of being depressed with the drab routine of diplomacy.

* * *

The logic of this protocol to the Ankara Treaty has given much food for thought at home as well as abroad. Turkey, it can be argued, has guaranteed to take up arms for the protection of its neighbors on condition it is not called on to fight their attacker. (This assumes that Germany will not invade the Balkans.) But despite the fact that apparently Turkey has undertaken to honor its guarantees by remaining a steady friend of the enemy, this is not the aim of Ankara policy.

The key to the paradox can probably be found in the fact that all southeastern Europe today eats, drinks, sleeps, talks, works, plays together and still despairs at the word "bloc." The situation is mostly a souvenir of Kemal Ataturk, who dreamed that Turkish foreign policy could produce a unified Balkan Peninsula inviolable in its sturdy cooperation.

Ataturk's successor, President Ismet Inonu, and his far-sighted Foreign Secretary, Mr. Saracoglu, were still pursuing this elusive ideal when the Russo-German menace broke on the world.

Recognizing that only the most urgently constructed Balkan bloc could now ensure the independence of its components, the two statesmen must have reviewed their data and found in the Balkans that not even the Bulgarians sympathized with Germany; and that even the Rumanians had not forgotten their Russian liberator.

* * *

It must then have been very clear to Turkish diplomacy that for the sponsor of a Balkan bloc whose peoples were knit by a zeal, in most cases racial, for a "big brother," it would not be the happiest augury for success if the sponsor expressed anything but the most affectionate friendship for that "big brother."

If President Inonu and Mr. Saracoglu did argue on these lines, then the Ankara Treaty protocol, absolving Turkey from military duty against Russia, despite its guarantee to Russia's potential victim, is seen to be rational. The easiest way to keep war from the Balkans is by the kind of bloc which Turkey aspires to form. Had this country committed itself to fight Russia, then its plans would have been doomed from the outset.

So, until a Balkan bloc is formed, or until attempts at its realization are scrapped, or until war breaks over the Peninsula, we shall probably hear many further affirmations of Russo-Turkish friendship. But it would be unwise to give them too much prominence. Events in Bessarabia may prove whether or not Balkan interests can be solidified in one direction. Still other events may be necessary before a united front can be formed in another.

The Bookshelf

Knights of the Swastika

The brief twenty-year history of Naziism is studded with question marks. The manner in which Herr Hitler, so recently just one of a group of would-be saviors of a crushed Germany, today stalks over the world in seven-league boots, with the nations trembling at the very thought of his approach, still seems of the stuff of fairy tales.

If Oswald Dutch, author of HITLER'S TWELVE APOSTLES (New York: McBride, $3), does not pretend to solve the Nazi riddles, his short biographical notes on the small circle of men whom Herr Hitler has selected for his inner Round Table at least prove that much of the solution is closely bound up with the human equation.

A glance at the personnel of the British, French, American or other democratic cabinets will discover the portfolios entrusted to generally competent and intelligent men, mostly less than brilliant but capable of running their offices in a normal routine fashion. How different are the incumbents of the corresponding offices in the Hitler hierarchy! Here there is no room for a routine man, for everything is new and in a state of flux; neither is there room for a merely competent or intelligent functionary, for each and all may be called upon any moment for some daring exploit.

* * *

There is room for the fanatic, the Round Table knight, the fighter, the organizer, the crowd-compeller, the gangster. All but one or two of the twelve have been soldiers, some of them air pilots. All have contributed hard fighting for the cause, in the early stages—some daredeviltry in putsch, communist brawl or political coup. Each has displayed the Führer quality and continues to control his own preserve in the Nazi State with the same ruthlessness and daring as his chief.

Let not the outward mildness of some of these knights deceive. Hess is quiet-mannered and silent, but in his day he has battered and roared his way through startled crowds in eloquent foretaste of methods to come. Frick looks the orthodox State functionary. But as Minister in Thuringia he defied the State government to make Hitler a Thuringian town police chief, thereby entitling the Führer to the very necessary German citizenship.

Funk, "thought by economists to be a good pianist and by musicians to be a good economist," was nevertheless the highly important link between Hitler and the industrial magnates like Thyssen, whose early backing first set the Nazis on their feet. Beneath Himmler's mild professional manner lurked the tyrant whose grim methods of dealing with Reds, Jews, Poles or anyone marked out to be rendered inoffensive, have given Naziism a reputation that a Tamerlane or Genghis Khan would shrink from claiming.

* * *

The majority of the twelve are more rugged in appearance, like the pugilistic Ley, who in his Blitzkrieg against labor surrounded the union offices, beat up the leaders, and let the rank and file know who was to be master.

Distinguished from most of the others for his diplomatic ability is von Ribbentrop, whose manners gained him the entree into one of Britain's high society sets, but who nevertheless must shoulder much of the responsibility for initiating a policy of wholesale treaty evasions, for ruses hitherto unknown in diplomacy, and for the cynical volte-face from an anti-Red front to a Russo-German entente.

None too congenial with the above, says the author, is von Brauchitsch, leader of the army, an aristocrat and large East Prussian landowner—obviously not of the same caliber as the rest of the knights of the swastika. Possibly, it is suggested, this one may have some deep-laid scheme up his sleeve.

The author has sharp things to say of some of the twelve; yet, on reading the story of their peculiar accomplishments one cannot say he is unfair. He appears to give them full credit for their more amiable qualities. Here and there unsubstantiated scandal seems to creep in, particularly in references to the private lives of some of them—apparently the author's concession to psycho-analytical fashions in biography. But this is a minor aspect of a work which leaves the reader with a new sense of the almost uncanny way in which Herr Hitler has been able to select the exact type of fanaticism needed for each branch of his revolutionary work.

H. J. S.